Bedford Gazette.

VOLUME 55. Freedom of Thought and Opinion. WHOLE NUMBER 2813.

NEW SERIES. BEDFORD, PA., FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 3, 1858. VOL. 2, NO. 5.

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE

IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING BY MEYERS & BENFORD,

At the following terms, to wit:

$1.50 per annum, cash, in advance.

$2.00 " " if paid within the year.

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GREEN CORN FODDER.

Farmers should [illegible] their corn fodder for Winter [illegible] will retain its saccharine and [illegible] qualities until it gets into the ear, [illegible] the cut for Winter feeding until [illegible] The chief trouble is to cure it, as it requires several sunny days to dry, and then, bound in small bundles, to stow away in the barn. Indeed, it is difficult, under almost any circumstances, to cure it sufficiently to store away *by itself*, without fear of moulding. We would, therefore, recommend that it be packed away in layers of dry straw, or hay, which will receive its departing dampness and flavor, and make such hay or straw partake of the odor of the corn itself. For calving cows, and lambing ewes in late Winter, or early Spring, this corn fodder, if tender and well cured, is a favorite food, promoting both flesh and milk.

If *stoutly* grown, it should be made fine in the cutting box, and lightly sprinkled with mill feed, or corn meal finely ground, thus affording a more easily digested food than if fed whole in the stock or sheaf. Calves and colts and lambs, the first Winter after weaning, will live well upon it, and their improved state in the Spring will test its value as a forage. By all means, let the corn fodder, *of all kinds*, be saved—and that, too, before it gets too ripe.

INCREASE OF A POTATO.

Some years ago, a gentleman visiting a farmer in Tolland, Connecticut, took from his pocket a small potato, which somehow had got there at home. It was thrown out with a smile, and the farmer taking it in his hand to look at it, a curious little boy of twelve, standing at his elbow, asked him what it was. "Oh," said he, nothing but a potato, my boy: take it and plant it, and you shall have all you can raise from it till you are of age." The lad took it, and the farmer thought no more about it at the time. The boy, however, not despising small potatoes, carefully divided it into as many pieces as he could find eyes and put them into the ground.—The product was carefully put aside in the fall, and planted in the spring, and so on till the fourth year, when, the yield being good, the actual product was four hundred bushels! The farmer seeing the prospect that the potato field would, by another year, cover his whole farm, asked to be released from his promise.

ANTS AND FRUIT TREES.

Many really suppose that ants are injurious to fruit trees. This is not so. Those acquainted with their habits know that they visit fruit trees infested with plant lice, both roots and branches. They are attended by ants, which seem to use them as their milk kine. They are sought by the ant because of a sweet fluid furnished by these lice which supplies the ant with nutrition. This accounts for their being about fruit trees. Take warning, then, when you see the ants busily ascending and descending in regular succession, young fruit trees, or others, and immediately apply ashes or lime to them when the dew is on; also applying one or both of them about the roots of the trees infested by them.

DEATH FOR WANT OF SLEEP.

How long can one live without sleep? The question we have never seen answered. But an authentic communication has been made to a British society whose field of operations are in Asia, descriptive of a punishment which is peculiar to the original code of China. It appears from this communication, that a Chinese merchant had been convicted of murdering his wife, and was sentenced to die by being totally deprived of the privilege of going to sleep.—This singular mode of quitting an earthly existence was carried into execution at Amoy, under the following circumstances. The condemned was placed in prison, under the care of three of the police guard, who relieved each other every alternate hour, and who prevented the prisoner from falling asleep for a single moment, night or day. He thus lived for nineteen days without enjoying any sleep. At the commencement of the twentieth day his sufferings were so cruel that he implored the authorities to grant him the blessed opportunity of being strangulated, garroted, quartered, shot, blown up with gunpowder, or put to death in any conceivable way which their humanity or ferocity could invent. This will give us some idea of the horror of dying because you cannot go to sleep.

A PROBLEM.—Whoever originated the following, deserves to have his name handed down to posterity: If a despatch from England to America gains on the sun so as to reach here 4½ hours by the clock before it left England, at what time would it arrive at the point of departure, were a cable carried entirely around the world? Would it not arrive the day before it left, less only the time exhausted in making the circuit? If so, then, with a continuous telegraph line around the world, why not send a despatch around and around until it reached back to Adam, and let him know what his children are about these "latter days."

POETRY.

THE UNION.

AIR—"ANNIE LAURIE."

The Union! oh, the Union!
So glorious and so pure,
We'll shoulder stand to shoulder
To keep our Union sure,
To keep our Union sure,
Her flag shall still float high,
And for Liberty and Union
We'll lay us down and die.

The price that bought our Union
Was our forefathers' blood,
And while the life is in us,
We'll stand where once they stood,
Though storms are in the sky;
And for Liberty and Union,
We'll conquer, or we'll die!

The people's will shall triumph—
Be that what it may:
And wo to him who threatens
Our Union in that day!
Our Union in that day—
Let blustering traitors try
To trail our glorious banner,
We'll hold it up or die!

Ay, that were worth the dying
Of true men and of brave
Our country and our Honor
To fight for and to save,
When treason gathers nigh:
Yes, for Liberty and Union,
We'll conquer, or we'll die!

DOESTICKS ON LAGER BEER.

Doesticks has been trying to ascertain by experience whether or not Lager is intoxicating, and below is given, in his own language, the result:

"The first glass seemed like sour strong beer with a good deal of water in it; the next was not quite so sour, and the next one tasted as though the original beer had been stronger and they did not dilute it so much. Then we rested, and as I had drank three pints already, I was willing to quit, but Damphool assured me 'Lager isn't intoxicating,' so after a little settling down I thought I could hold another glass and ordered it; it was brought by a young lady who seemed to have four eyes and two noses pointing in different directions, which unfortunate effect was undoubtedly caused by smoke.

Then I thought I'd have a glass of Lager (a liquid known to most of the inhabitants of Manhattan.) It was brought by a girl so pretty that I immediately ordered two more, and kept her waiting for the change each time so I could look at her—then we had some cheese full of holes; then we took some lager to fill up the holes; and then we took a sausage; Damphool suggested that the sausage was made of dog, so we had some lager to drown the dog; then we had some sardines; Damphool said it would be cruel to keep fishes without a supply of the liquid element, so we had some lager for the fishes to swim in; then we had some bretzels; Damphool said the bretzels were so crooked that they would not pack close, so we had some lager to fill up the chinks; then I made a speech to the company; short but to the point, and received with applause—it was addressed to the whole crowd, and was to this effect; 'Gentlemen let's have some lager.'

By this time my friend had by some mysterious process become mysteriously multiplied, and there were fifty Damphools, and they all accepted the invitation, and we had the lager; there were forty glasses and I was trying to make the circuit of the room and touch my glass to every one of theirs I fell over a table which very impertinently stepped before me, and as I went down I knocked a small Dutchman into the corner, then I fell over him, then I partially recovered myself and sat on his head, then I got up and stepped on his stomach, then I demanded an instant apology, then I called for six glasses of lager, and the girl brought them all in one hand. I tried to take them all in one hand, but broke three, then I tried to drink out of the remaining three all at once, and in so doing I took an involuntary shower-bath, then I tried to pay for the whole fifty glasses and the dreage with a dime and a Spanish quarter, and demanded that he should give my change in gold dollars there seemed to be some difficulty about this, and if I hadn't known that lager isn't intoxicating, I should have thought the man was drunk."

LOVE DESCRIBED.

A very old Magazine, the name of which does not appear, once published the following:

"Love is like the devil because it torments us; like Heaven, because it wraps the soul in bliss; like salt, because it is relishing: like pepper, because it often sets us on fire; like sugar, because it is sweet; like a rope, because it is often the death of a man; like a brison, because it makes unhappy; like wine, because it makes us happy; like a man, because it is here to-day and gone to-morrow; like a woman because there is no getting rid of it; like a beacon, because it guides on to the wished for port; like a will-o-the-wisp, because it often leads one into the bog; like a courser, because it often runs away with one; like the bite of a mad dog, or the kiss of a pretty woman, because they both make a man run mad; like a goose, because it is silly; like a rabbit, because there is nothing like it. In a word, it is like nothing, often talked about, and never seen, touched, or understood."

A BEAUTIFUL THOUGHT.—A little Swedish girl, while walking with her father on a starry night, absorbed in contemplation of the skies, being asked of what she was thinking, replied, "I was thinking if the *wrong side* of heaven is so glorious, what must the right side be!"

THE CHARMER.

Some six years ago, a tall gaunt, knock-kneed "lumnax" of a Hoosier, who was a hunter of the classical Wabash, conceived the idea of a visit to the home of his progeniture in Kaintuck.

He did so—ranted round among the girls some, and was of course, from his native impudence and unearthly ugliness, the "observed of all observers." One morning the whole neighborhood was astonished at the ugly Hoosiers having eloped with a Mrs. B., a very good looking woman, wife of Mr. B. For two long years the disconsolate husband mourned over his untoward bereavement; at the end of that period, however, to his utter astonishment, one day, in popped Mrs. B., looking as bright and rosy as ever. After the first joyful greeting was over, the injured Mr. B. thus addressed his truant spouse:

"Nancy, how could you take up with that thar onairthly ugly Hoosier, and leave me and the children all forlorn, as you did?"

"Well, Josh," said Nancy, that thar tarnal ugly critter from Indianny was a leetle the best whistler I ever hern tell on. You know I was always fond of good whistlin'; I used to think you could whistle some, but I never heard whistlin' as is whistlin' till I met that ar Wabash feller. He just whistled my senses clean away, and I followered him off on that account. But a short time ago, however, he caught the measels, and they spiled his whistlin' forever; the charm was broke, and so I concluded to come back to you; but O, Josh, that Hoosier was the awfullest whistler that ever I saw pucker!"
—*Placerville Index.*

FATHER AND SON RIVALS IN LOVE.

A late English paper thus details a singular affair of this kind: "In an action for breach of promise of marriage, tried in the Court of Queen's Bench, on Wednesday, the 7th, Ann Read, the daughter of a corn chandler in Shoreditch, was the plaintiff, and Samuel A. Wells the defendant, who was a corn factor, had a counting-house within the premises occupied by the father of the plaintiff. Paying frequent visits to his father's office, the young man was naturally invited up stairs, and as naturally made love to and was accepted by Miss Read. He declared his purpose of making her his wife, and they were treated by the friends of both families as 'parties engaged.' Unfortunately, however, the counting-house afforded frequent opportunities to Mr. W. [illegible] also of admiring the charms of Miss Read, and of addressing her. He pointed out that his son was 'too young,' and 'was not yet established in business,' and used other arguments, but to no purpose. The plaintiff liked the young man best, and told him of the unnatural rival that he possessed. The defendant was very angry of course with his father, but seemed to increase in attachment for the lady, and wrote to her a number of letters declaring his unalterable affection and his determination to make her his wife at all hazzards, observing, 'Won't the old man storm, when I put the ring on your finger?' The aged Cupid in the meantime was not idle, but pushed his suit with great energy, now attempting by a *ruse* to get her to sign a 'surrender' of her engagement with his son, and now plying her through the influence of her friends. Whether or not by these efforts it does not clearly appear, but the younger wooer began to show some signs of drawing back, and at last assumed such an attitude as induced the wronged fair one to seek legal redress. The jury awarded her £500 damages.

JOE MARSH.

Joe Marsh is the justly celebrated proprietor of a hotel in the pleasant village of Bennington, in the State of Vermont. But while Joe provides a good table and acts the host to universal satisfaction, he like most others, has [illegible] eccentricities—which peculiarities, by the by, furnish frequent amusement for bar-room visors—though not always to his profit.

Joe is not celebrated for a superabundance of either native or acquired talent, while his [illegible] sayings are characterised by a peculiar [illegible] accent, entirely his own. He was once kicked by a horse on the head—he says it helped his eye-sight, but hurt his business faculties.

One cold day Joe sat by his warm bar-room stove, indulging at once his notorious indolence and literary taste, the former in the natural way, and the latter in reading the history of Napoleon.

Joe read a page or two, when he yielded to the desire to sleep. One of those [illegible]ish boys, (of which Bennington has not a few) who was making Joe one of his regular cases, conceived the idea of turning back the leaves to where he first commenced. Joe wakes upon the progress of time, and renews his readi—reads as far as it continues interesting, when he again falls asleep and the boy turns back the leaves as before. This is repeated four times, when a bright idea effectually wakes Joe up

"Gosh, boys, that Napoleon's th smartest fellow ever lived; he crossed the Alps four times in one day, and dragged a hot cannon after 'im."

To his bar he adds a store of candies which the boys invest all the cents and [illegible]gs, etc., they can hook for the purpose of the. Joe winks at their wickedness, and puts the pilferings into his till. One evening a bigy bro't in a hen, and sold it to Joe for a pound of candy. Joe gave him the candy, and to him to put the hen in the barn, which he d Soon another boy, encouraged by the success brought in a hen and got the same price, and this set the thing going—the boys always carring the hen to the barn, at Joe's direction. In the morning, he found that he days been d badly, having bought the hen six times, [illegible] one of his own at that!—*Harper's Magazi*

☞"Can you return my love, dearest[illegible]?" "Certainly sir. I don't want it, I'm su[illegible]

AFFECTING INCIDENT.

We are indebted to Mr. C——, recently returned from a whaling voyage, for the following touching narrative:

On the home voyage of one of our Liverpool packets, she being crowded with emigrants, that awful scourge, the ship fever, broke out. The carpenter of the vessel, one of nature's noblemen, having on board his little son, a lad of some twelve summers, was one of the first victims. His shipmates sadly enclosed his body in his hammock, and having read over him the burial service, and attached to his feet a grindstone for the purpose of sinking him, committed it to the embrace of old ocean. The poor boy, overcome with grief at the loss of his natural protector, sprang overboard, and before he could be rescued, was beyond the reach of human aid.

On the day following the burial, a large shark was noticed in the wake of the ship; and as it was almost calm, the sailors asked permission to catch it, which was readily granted by the captain. Having procured a hook and attached a chain and line, and baited it with pork, they cast it overboard, and soon had the exciting pleasure of hooking the monster, and with the aid of the windlass, hauled the writhing mass on board. As it lay on the deck in its death struggles, the sailors heard a singular rumbling noise, that seemed to proceed from within the writhing captive. Taking a ship axe, they soon cut their way into the now dead fish, and to their great surprize, found that it had swallowed the carpenter, grindstone, and boy, and that the former, (who had only swooned) had rigged up the grindstone, and with the assistance of the boy to turn it, was just grinding his jack-knife to cut his way out.

SCIENTIFIC DISCUSSION.

A most animated dispute occurred on Cross street, yesterday afternoon, between Cato Brown and Jim Totten, two factory hands, employed in one of the tobacco factories, and well known for their extensive information on all scientific subjects. The question under discussion was the shape of the earth. Cato contended that it was flat and stood on a big rock, a theory which, when advanced, drew forth the following dialogue:

Jim—"You argers dat de world is flat and stands on a big rock, now I want you to tole me what dat rock stands on?"

Cato—"Nigger, I'se s'prised at your ignorance! why it stands on another big rock."

Jim—(Hesitated.) "But what does dat big rock stand on."

Cato—(After a moment's hesitation.) "Why dar is rocks all de way down."

Jim—(With a pompous air.) "My colored friend Ise sorry to see sich 'splay ob remitigated obscurity in a gemman of your exalted pretensions; allow me, who has experienced superior opportunities to correct de wery deroneous repression you has, and inform you dat dis eart is round and devolves on axles.

Cato—I knows how to depreciate de feelin dat prompts you to distend to dis nigger de information dat you furnish on de question dat we is at present debatin, and will all reference to de superior opportunities to which you take occasion to prelude, I must disagree wid you in de treory dat you advances. Kase if de world was round and turned on axles, would'nt de axle trees broke down and spill all de people in de street? Answer me dat.

It is unnecessary to add that Jim was utterly confounded by the overwhelming argument, and was forced to "knock under" to the superior intellectual attainments of his opponent.

DESTROYING EIGHTY ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS TO SPITE HIS SON.—A correspondent of the London Times relates the following story—if story it is—locating the parties in Vienna. Strange things happen frequently in the old country:

A few days ago a Baron Silberstein died here, and after his death no money was found in his house, though he had always passed for a wealthy man. Inquiries were made by his heir, and on its being discovered that a banker had paid into his hands the sum of 170,000 florins but a few days before his death, his valet was arrested by a policeman on suspicion of having made way with the money. As the man said that his master left his bed a couple of days before he died, in order to burn some paper in the stove, the bedroom was searched. Nothing but the remains of documents were found, and the servant was kept in custody until it occurred to some one that it might be as well to examine the other stoves. The examination was made, and the numerous remains of bank notes of 1,000 florins, each, proved the innocence of the valet and destructiveness of his master. The Baron, who was divorced from his wife, often expressed his doubts about the legitimacy of his only son; and in order that he should profit as little as possible by his death, he burned bank notes to the value of 170,000 florins (£16,200.) When the door of the stove was opened, the word "thousand," was distinctly visible on many of the consumed notes, which of course fell to pieces when touched.

COLD WATER TO CURE SCALDS.—I placed a large tub full of cold water, with plenty of ice in it, by the side of a large kettle full of water, which was boiling pretty fast. I then rolled up my sleeve above the elbow, and thrust it into the kettle of boiling water up to the elbow, then immediately back into the tub of ice water, letting it remain a few seconds, then into boiling water again, repeating the process ten times a minute, without injury or inconvenience, not even making my arm look red.—From this expriment I suggest the propriety of using cold water baths instantly after being scalded. I have practised the above remedy with entire success during the last ten years.—Cold water is always handy where there is hot water. The sooner cold water is applied after scalding, the surer the cure.—*Ohio Cultivator.*

WOMAN'S RULING IDEA.

The Washington States, with a view to show that the possession of 'style' is innate in woman, describes the following scene:

On the last sunshiny day, passing in the vicinity of a newly erected building, we saw a little beggar girl sitting on a pile of sand. An old scrap of sunbonnet partly shaded her handsome features, and her round shoulders revealed themselves through a rag of a frock, the material of which had been a bright gingham; but its glow had long passed away. She wore no stockings, and the bottom of her dress, which, through the combined influence of time and picking up chips, had become fringed, hardly reached to her knees. Her basket of chips lay on the dirt, by her side, while, with a flushed face and excited effort, she was endeavoring to insert part of an old barrel hoop in the hem of her little petticoat. She worked and toiled; the hem was very ragged, and the hoop very wide, and all full of splinters. At last succeeding in getting so much of it in as to produce the 'necessary bulge,' and, taking her basket, she walked off, swaying her newly-expanded dress from side to side, with at least three feet of the hoop trailing behind. As she swung away there was such an expression of sincere gratification on her face, that, in spite of her ridiculous appearance, we could not help sympathizing with her, and we knew that she was quite as well satisfied as most women are in wearing a mouse-colored moire antique, with point-lace flounces, over a 'patent adjustable bustle expansion skirt'—the latest, and of course the most inflexible, of fashionable guises.—We thought the little beggar girl was not the only one that felt her design apparent, and made vanity a virtue and a sentiment.

IRISH PEASANTRY.

A gentleman who has traveled much in Ireland, says the native urbanity of the Irish peasants to each other is very pleasing. I have frequently seen them take off their hats, and salute each other with great civility. The expressions of these poor fellows, upon meeting one another, are full of cordiality. One of them, in Dublin, met a boy after his own heart, who, in the sincerity of his soul, exclaimed: "Patrick! myself glad to see you, for in troth I wish you well." "By my soul, I know it," said the other, "but you have but the half of it"—that is the pleasure of meeting was divided. If you ask a common fellow in the streets of Dublin, which is the way to such a place, he will take off his hat, and, if he does not know nothing is more rare not to tell you so, (for rant,) he will either direct you by [illegible] to his imagination, which is ever ready or he will say, "I shall find it out for your honor immediately;" and away he flies into some shop for information, which he is happy to be the bearer of without any hope of reward.

Among the mortuary peculiarities of the Irish, their love for posthumous honors is worthy of remark. An elderly man, whom a much esteemed clergyman attended in the last stage of existence, met his death with fortitude, but expressed his grief that his dissolution should take place at a time when the employments of spring would prevent his funeral from being numerously attended. This is a general national trait; and a grievous imprecation, in the Irish language is, "May your burial be forsaken!" They have another very figurative malediction—"May the grass grow green before your door!"

TAKING A SHOWER BATH.

Doctor—Well, how did your wife manage her shower bath?

Deacon—She had real good luck. Madame Moody told her how she managed. She said she had a large oiled silk cape, with a cap to it, like a fireman's that come all over her shoulders, and—

Doctor—She's a fool for her pains, that's not the way—

Deacon—So my wife thought—

Doctor—Your wife did nothing of the sort, I hope?

Deacon—O no doctor, she used an umbrella.

Doctor—What! used an umbrella! Zounds! what good did the shower bath do her?

Deacon—She said she felt better. Her clothes was'nt wet a mite. She sat under the umbrella for half an hour, till the water had trickled off, and said it was cold and delightful, and just like a little shower in summer.

NATIONAL "AMERICANS" JOINING THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY.—The Columbus correspondent of the Cincinnati *Times* in noticing the proceedings of the Democratic State Convention says:

"I notice but one important change in the main characteristics of this Convention. Among the delegates are several gentlemen who have acted throughout with the American party—who have stood by it in all its successe and defeats—but whose intense hatred of Republicanism, now that there if no hope of a sucessful independent American movement, has driven them, neck and heels, into the Democratic party. They hail from Southern Ohio—particularly from the great 'snake' regions.—Their feelings seem to be intensified at present."

There is no way for the national men in the opposition—who formerly belonged to the old Whig, and of late to the "American" party—but to cordially co-operate with the Democracy, if they desire to slay the sectional Republican organization, and prevent its rising to power upon the ruins of the Union. The Democracy gives a cordial welcome to all who will stand by the Constitution in this emergency, and insist upon equal and exact justice being done to all sections of the country, and to all classes of citizens.—*Cin. Enquirer.*

THE DAY OF DAYS.

The institution of the Sabbath, whether regarded as of human policy or divine ordinance, is one of the most beautiful and blessed inheritances of man. It has a divinity in its adaptation to the material necessities of our race—as a day of rest, in which to refresh and recreate the wearied energies of the body—but the higher divinity lies in the divorce it brings to the spirit from the pursuit and care of temporal and corrupting things, leading it to a clearer and nearer contemplation of God, its relation to the immaterial and its destiny beyond this fleeting life. Its periodical frequency grasps the soul in firm bonds, and hemming it around with associations in union with its acknowledged sacredness, has done more to discipline the mind, and purify the heart of society, than all the problems of proud and shifting philosophy.

Like the sublime lesson of Christ, the Sabbath contains the profoundest proofs of its origin in the wisdom and goodness of God, in its common acceptance by enlightened men, and the fullness of satisfaction it gives to their souls and bodily longings. Between nations and races who do not observe the Sabbath, there is drawn a line, on the opposite borders of which, alike, rests the evidence of its beauty and beneficence. On the Sabbath side are civilization, intelligence, industry, art, science, peace and prosperity—man elevated truly and nobly in the image of God. On the other side are barbarism, ignorance, superstition, war and misery—man degrading the image of God.

The Sabbath is not arbitrary nor conventional. The more intelligently it is observed, the more necessary, harmonious and beautiful it appears; and its temporal economy however great, becomes secondary and insignificant contrasted with its spiritual good. Let any man, let any philosopher contemplate the obliteration of the Sabbath, and see what a picture society must soon present. Philosophy tried the experiment once, with one of the most intellectual and philosophical of nations, and the result of the trial taught the world that man cut loose from the Sabbath, is cut loose from God. Atheism itself, denying God, has eulogized the institution of the Sabbath as the fruit of supreme wisdom.—As members of a Christian community, we have all witnessed and felt the elevating influence of this Day of days, and can need no special argument to commend its reverent observance.

THE UPAS TREE.—An exchange says the story that the Upas tree of Java exhales a poisonous aroma, the breathing of which causes death, is now known to be false. The tree itself secretes a juice which is deadly poison, but its aroma or ordor is harmless. Strychnine is made from the seeds of a species of Upas tree. Such is the name of a district the atmosphere of which produces death. This effect is not occasioned by the Upas tree, but by an extinct volcano near Batar, called Guava Upas. From the old crater and the adjoining valley is exhaled carbonic gas, such as often extinguishes life in this country in old wells and foul places. This deadly atmosphere kills everything that comes within its range—birds, beasts, and even men—and the valley is covered with skeletons. By a confusion of names, the poisonous effects of this deadly valley have been ascribed to the Upas tree, the juice of which is poisonous, and hence the fable in regard to the deadly Bohun Upas tree.

☞Many a glorius speculation has failed for the same good reason that the old Texas Ranger gave when he was asked why he didn't buy land when it was dog cheap. A correspondent tells the story:

"Well, I did come nigh onto taking eight thousand acres oncet," said old Joe, mournfully. "You see, two of the boys came in from an Indian hunt, without any shoes, and offered me their titles to the two leagues just below here for a pair of boots.'

"For a pair of boots!" I cried out.

"Yes, for a pair of boots for each league.'

"But why, on earth, didn't you take it?—they'd be worth a hundred thousand dollars to day. Why didn't you give them the boots?"

"Jest 'cause I didn't have the boots to give," said old Joe, as he took another chew of tobacco, quite as contented as if he owned the two leagues of land.

☞What a volume of thought there is in the following item which is going the rounds:

"A YOUNG SUICIDE.—A little girl, twelve years old attempted to commit suicide at Boston, the other day. She had been severely punished several times by her teacher, and suffering further chastisement, she drank a tea-cupful of burning fluid, but an emetic saved her life. She gave her reasons for the act that the girls 'picked upon' her; that she was called 'stupid,' and her teacher had punished her, and she was tired of life.

The world will never know how many people have been made stupid by the simple cry of "dunce," which has been hurled at them. The late Gov. Marcy was a "stupid" boy until he got a teacher who had sense enough to treat him intelligently and frankly, instead of "larruping" the future statesman for every fault.

☞Why is a dandy like a mushroom?—Because he's a regular sap-head, his waist is remarkably slender, his growth is exceedingly rapid, and his top is uncommonly tender.

☞A large fellow lying down on the grass, said, "Oh, how I do wish this was called work—and well paid."

☞"How would you divide drachm?" asked one printer of another.

"Why," replied the other, "I would drink half."

☞"What are the chief ends of man?" asked a Sunday School teacher of one of her pupils. "Head and feet," was the prompt reply.

THE BEDFORD GAZETTE.

Bedford, September 3, 1858.

B. F. Meyers & G. W. Benford, Editors.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

JUSTICE OF SUPREME COURT:
WILLIAM A. PORTER,
Of Philadelphia.

CANAL COMMISSIONER:
WESTLEY FROST,
Of Fayette County.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

ASSEMBLY:
JAMES BURNS, of Bedford county.
DAVID HAY, of Somerset county.

COMMISSIONER:
JACOB BECKLEY,
Of St. Clair tp.

CORONER:
CAPT. JOHN LONG,
Of Liberty tp.

POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR:
JOHN AMOS,
Of Bedford tp.

AUDITOR:
JAMES C. DEVORE,
Of Londonderry tp.

BURNS AND HAY.

We publish in another column the proceedings of the Democratic Conference which met in this place on Monday last, to nominate a ticket for Assembly, by which it will be seen that General James Burns, of this county, and David Hay, Esq., of Somerset county, were nominated by acclamation as the standard bearers of the Democracy of this Legislative District for the present campaign. We need not say any thing in praise of this nomination, as the nominees are too well and too favorably known to make it necessary that we should do so. General Burns is a veteran Democrat—a man who has helped to fight the battles of his party for years, who has never flinched in the Democratic cause, and whose unimpeachable character as a man, and great worth as a citizen, give assurance to his fellow citizens that he would faithfully honestly and ably represent them. He lacked but *nine* votes of an election last Fall, when he had a popular competitor; let us now rally around him and we can easily elect him.

David Hay is a man fresh from the people—a man thoroughly acquainted with the wants of the masses—a man who bears an unspotted reputation—an upright, moral, straight-forward, though unobtrusive, gentleman. He is a farmer and knows and respects the interests of the farmers. As our readers are well aware, he was one of the representatives of this district in the last legislature. His record as a member of that body, is a good one and has made him friends even of those who formerly were his enemies. He will run a large vote in Somerset county and can be elected by a handsome majority. We raise to our mast-head, with the highest hopes of their success at the polls, the names of James Burns and David Hay.

ABOLITION MEETING.

The great (?) and glorious (?) Abolition party of Bedford county, held a very small and very quiet meeting in the Court House on Tuesday evening last. Mr. Fr. Jordan stated the object of the meeting and introduced, as the orator of the evening, a fellow by the name of McPherson, who, it seems, imagines that he is the nominee of *some* party, or other, for Congress. Mr. McPherson then proceeded to make a dry, disconnected, confused speech, in which, as a matter of course, the Democratic party was called all kinds of hard names.—Among other things he talked about Democrats having "no brains," and charged that the Democracy are dishonest and corrupt. He admitted, nevertheless, that he could not point out any particular Democratic member of Congress upon whom this charge could be fixed. We have no doubt, however, that he could have named some Abolition Congressmen, had he possessed the honesty to do it, who have been guilty of taking bribes; for instance that pink of Abolitionism, O. B. Matteson, of New York, whose venality and corruption whilst in Congress, have been, and are to this day, the talk of the whole country. But Kansas formed the staple of the would-be Congressman's speech.—On this subject he "spread" himself extensively. We doubt, however, whether any body but himself, was interested in his declamation on "Lecompton." It was so dry that even Jordan yawned. The most faithful of the faithful, became fidgetty under the re-infliction of a speech which they had heard and read so often and which John Filler had greatly surpassed when speaking on the same subject at that great outpouring of eighty or ninety men at April Court last. Mr. McPherson, finding that his Kansas humbuggery wouldn't do, turned his attention to the Tariff, but forgot to tell his hearers that Lewis D. Campbell, of Ohio, a leading Abolitionist, reported the bill in the last Congress to reduce the Tariff of 1846, and that that Congress was composed of a majority of Opposition members. He also forgot to tell them that Thurlow Weed, the great high Priest of Black Republicanism, was hired to work for the reduction of the Tariff of 1846. From the Tariff the speaker proceeded to the Expenditures of the Government. On this point he contradicted his own statements a number of times. First he said the expenses of the Government for the past year, were a hundred millions, next he came down to *eighty millions*, and finally he got the appropriations for the next year mixed up with the expenses for the last. His memory, also strangely failed him on this subject, or he might have given his audience some interesting information concerning the recklessness with which the Opposition Congress of two years ago, contracted debts for the Government, which debts it now becomes necessary for the National Administration to discharge. After Mr. McPherson had concluded his harangue, the people present left, almost in a body, ourselves among the rest. As we were passing out of the door, we observed some little fellow, with a very red face, getting under a table to read from a paper he held in both his hands, but not being able to understand the language in which he was reading, which we presume was the African, we went home, perfectly satisfied that all will be right in Bedford county, on the second Tuesday of October.

☞ We have raised the names of Hay and Burns to the head of our paper. Is the Somerset *Herald* satisfied?

Somerset.—Quite a number of our old Somerset friends visited our town during the present week. The Somerset Bar was represented in the persons of Wm. J. Baer, O. H. Gaither, and Valentine Hay, Esqs. David Hay, Esq., our able representative in the last legislature, and who has just been renominated, also spent several days in our midst. Mr. Hay made many friends whilst here, as the ballot box will show on the twelfth of October next.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[Correspondence of the Bedford Gazette.

Washington, August 30, 1858.

Gentlemen:—Some two or three weeks ago, when I incidentally alluded to the formation of a "Christian Association" in the goodly Borough of Bedford, I little thought that my remarks would call forth the criticism that has followed. A correspondent, through the columns of the "Gazette" of the 13th inst., writes half a column to show that I depreciate the formation of such an association—Rev. John Chambers, I learn, introduced the subject into a "Union *Prayer* Meeting"—and an Abolition writer in your place, seizes the remark to prove that the Democratic *party* is opposed to religion!

Now, what did I say? I *hoped* the "Christian Association" *would do good*, but thought it better for all Christian men to turn their attention to the *Church* as the only *sure* method of promoting the cause of Christ. Was there any thing wrong or improper in this? Any thing to justify denunciation from any true Christian? Certainly not. It is well known that many excellent and pious persons are connected with the associations alluded to, but every intelligent man knows that during the past few years, the most vile Know Nothing and Abolition orators have been invited, from time to time, to address many of those meetings, and under the garb of Christianity, have thus poisoned the minds of thousands of young and inexperienced men, teaching them to believe that *Civil War* and a dissolution of this glorious Union are small things when compared with the evils of Slavery—that the *murdering* [illegible] ers, and the *burning* of Catholic churches was to [illegible] the highest pinnacle of service to God!

To attempt to build up the Church, by any organization outside of it, is like commencing at the tail end of a stream to purify the head. Let the fountain be pure, and the branches will, as a necessary consequence, become so.

"We all, like sheep, have gone estray;" and, instead of discussing the question as to which political *party* is "Anti-Christian," would it not be better to institute a searching inquiry as to whether there is a *real* Christianity among us at all? We have, it is true, plenty of fine churches, with crowded audiences, eloquent preachers, and religious newspapers, but, when you come to compare the *mass* of their members, in "*full standing*," with the world, there is so little difference, that you cannot tell which is which, even with the use of a spy-glass!—Whilst "Union prayer Meetings" attract *crowded* houses, is it not marvellous, that only about half a score of persons are usually to be found in the *regular prayer meetings* of the different churches? How often are the ministers in Bedford called upon to lecture and make prayers to empty pews, whilst their congregations find it convenient to be any place else than in the house of God; perhaps arguing the propriety of establishing a society of some kind for religious purposes. I was amazed, on entering the *prayer* room of a church in this city, having one of the largest congregations, to find only seats provided for about a dozen or so, and they not all filled! No, professing Christians, we are too fond of *novelties*, and hence we so often embrace the shadow for the substance. If we would have a *reform* in these matters, and bring Christianity up to its true standard—that of love to God and love to man—we must exert all our energies to have a *pure* ministry, and a *pure* professing Christian people. This effected, and all other associations for *Christian* purposes, will naturally reflect the image of the Great Head. Let those who are called "Christians," become the *humble* followers of Christ, and then we will be competent to establish out-posts which will be acknowledged by the "Great Head of the Church." The *Church* wants to be *Christianized*, and he who is "*ignorant*" of this fact, would be a "blind leader of the blind" as the moving spirit in a *Christian* association.

To the *little* Religion existing in the world, are we indebted for all that has made us the great people we are—and, to be a truly Christian man, however humble, is to occupy the highest dignity that can be conferred upon mortals here below.

The last thing in this world that I would do, would be to throw obstacles in the way of any movement calculated to advance the cause of Religion; but as I did not hesitate to express my convictions when midnight Know Nothing Lodges, (headed by many *Ministers* and Religious newspapers,) threatened to take the entire country by a storm of *fanaticism*, neither can I be deterred from giving expression to my candid opinion that the CHURCH alone is the only sure foundation for a Christian man.

Temperance Societies, and Temperance Probitory Sons, headed by indiscreet clergymen, failed to accomplish any good, because they attempted to do by *force* that which could only be effected by *grace*. "Truth is mighty," and will carry us safely through all difficulties, if honestly adhered to. G. W. B.

GRAND DEMOCRATIC RALLY!

The Campaign Opens Gloriously!!

THE DEMOCRATIC HOSTS AROUSED!!!

VICTORY AT THE COMING ELECTION PLAINLY FORESHADOWED!!!!

GREAT ENTHUSIASM FOR THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET!!!!!

SPEECHES OF HON. WILSON REILLY, DR. KEYSER OF PITTSBURG, AND OTHERS!!!!!!

According to previous notice, a Mass Meeting of the Democracy of Bedford County, assembled in the Court House, in this borough, on Monday evening last, and was organized by the appointment of

MAJ. JAMES PATTON, PRESIDENT.

Nicholas Kegg, Esq., Henry J. Bruner, Esq., Thomas Donahoe, William Pearson, John Sill, Cornelius Devore, Isaac Mengel, Thos. Gephart, Peter F. Lehman, Esq., and William Sleek, acted as Vice Presidents.

Thomas H. Murray, Jeremiah Thompson, Thomas Laughead, and George W. Gump, were appointed Secretaries.

The officers of the meeting thus chosen having taken their seats, on motion of B. F. Meyers, the Chair appointed a Committee of one from each election district to draft resolutions expresive of the sense of the meetieg. The Committee was composed as follows:

B. F. Meyers,	Bedford	Borough.
John Amos,	"	Township,
John C. Everhart,	Broad Top	"
Wm. Cessna,	Colerain	"
Jas. Cessna, Esq.	Cumberland Valley	"
George Elder,	Harrison	"
Solomon Steel,	Hopewell	"
Wm. Keyser,	Juniata	"
Geo. F. Steel,	Liberty	"
Josiah Miller,	Londonderry	"
Baltzer Fletcher,	Monroe	"
Robert M. Taylor, Esq.,	Napier	"
D. A. T. Black,	East Providence	"
Sam'l Bender,	West "	"
John Henry Schell,	Schellsburg	Bor.
Dan'l L. Dorrough,	Snake Spring	Tp.
Adolphus Ake,	Union	"
John B. Fluke,	South Woodberry,	"
Wm. Pearson,	Middle "	"

Major S. H. Tate, being called upon, addressed the meeting in his usual eloquent style, and concluded his speech by introducing to the meeting the Hon. Wilson Reilly, who made his appearance upon the stand amid loud and repeated cheers.

Mr. Reilly's address was listened to with profound attention and was frequently interrupted by bursts of applause. There was but one opinion concerning it, namely, that it was the greatest speech that has been made in our town for many years. The topics dwelt upon, principally, by the speaker, were the Lecompton controversy, the Tariff and the Expenditures of the Federal Government. In regard to "Lecompton," he maintained that that was a settled issue—that it was dead—at an end—buried (in the language of our opponents) beyond the hope of resurrection—and, therefore, we have nothing whatever to do with it in the present campaign. In order, however, that his constituents might understand his position on the Lecompton question, when it was an issue in Congress, he would frankly and unreservedly give an account of his course in regard to it. He freely acknowledged that at the first blush of the subject and before he had had time to examine the facts connected with it, he was opposed to the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution; but after he had ascertained the whole truth concerning the matter, after he had made a full investigation of the question, and when he came to look at it as a lawyer and as a member of Congress, he was compelled as a conscientious man, to vote for the acceptance of that Constitution by Congress. It was a legally adopted Constitution—the Territorial Legislature [illegible] authorized a people of the Territory to [illegible] delegates to [illegible] were legally elected and were empowered to frame a Constitution and send it to Congress without submitting it to the people for ratification, if they chose so to do—the proceedings of the Convention were regular and legal and, consequently, its action was to be received by Congress as the will of the people of Kansas. There were frauds, it is true, at the election, in Kansas, both parties committed them, but fraud did not vitiate an election. He defied any lawyer to maintain the contrary position. It mattered not how many fraudulent votes were given for a candidate, if that candidate received a majority of the *legal* votes cast, he was elected. Hence, it is no matter whether, or not, fraudulent votes were cast for the delegates who composed the Lecompton Constitutional Convention. As it has never been shown that those delegates did not receive a majority of the legal votes cast, their election was not vitiated, but valid and binding upon the people of Kansas. In regard to the submission of Constitutions to a popular vote, he believed that principle to be perfectly correct; but at the same time he was far from asserting that a Constitution is not valid and binding upon the people of a State, when made by delegates elected by the people, simply because it was not submitted for popular ratification. Were this doctrine to obtain, the Constitution of Pennsylvania and those of many other States, would be null and void, having never been voted upon by the people. After some additional remarks on this subject, Mr. Reilly proceeded to discuss the Tariff question, declaring himself to be in favor of a Tariff that would raise sufficient revenue to defray the expenses of the Government without resorting to loans, and in fixing the duties of which, incidental protection would be given to the Coal, Iron and other interests of Pennsylvania. He concluded this part of his speech with the emphatic avowal that he was for the "*Interests of Pennsylvania—now and forever!*" Having disposed of the Tarid, Mr. R. turned his attention to the charges of extravagance brought in such a wholesale manner against the National Administration. He showed that it is impossible for the President, by his own act, to increase the expenditures of Government. That officer, said the speaker, draws his fixed salary, and cannot obtain from the Treasury a single cent more than that salary, either for his own use, or for that of the Government, without the appropriation of it by Congress. It is not the President, therefore, but Congress, that creates the expenses for which the Administration is so roundly abused. And these very spenses about which the Opposition pretend to be so highly indignant, were in a great measure the work of an Opposition Congress. It was such a Congress that raised the pay of members of that body to $3,000 per annum. It was such a Congress that voted for the extension of the Capitol and made many useless and uncalled-for appropriations. But the expenses of the Government during the last year were thirty-five *millions less* than the sum represented by the Opposition speakers and newspapers. It was not $103,000,000, as charged by our opponents, but $68,000,000, and this he was prepared to prove from the record. Mr. Reilly, in this connexion, alluded eloquently and feelingly to the wants of our gallant little army—that army which protects the lives of our kindred in the far distant wilderness, from the Indian's tomhawk—that army whose waving banners but lately struck terror into the hearts of the rebellious Mormons, and thus signally vindicated the dignity of our nation—that army which recovered our national character with glory and which makes us feared and respected by the mightiest powers of the world. Our Navy, also, must be sustained. Our commerce must be protected. Our coasts must be defended. But when appropriations adequate for these wats are made by Congress, and made in a spirit of pure patriotism, the President, forsooth, is to be held responsible for them and the cry of extravagance is to be raised against the party in power! Mr. Reilly concluded in a strain of great eloquence and sat down amid the most enthusiastic and vociferous cheers.

Dr. Geo. H. Keyser, of Pittsburg, was then called upon to address the meeting, and made his appearance amid great applause. The Doctor made an elegant and forcible address, eliciting frequent cheers and carrying conviction to the minds of his hearers. He said that he had been a Whig and that he still respected the name of *Whig* that that party was a "noble race"—but it had passed away—was numbered among the things that were—that he was now a Democrat and when he reflected upon the fact that the Democratic party has been in power since the early days of our government and then looked road over our land and beheld the present greatness and glory of our nation, he could not, no could any reasonable man, resist the conclusion that the Democratic party is and has always been the true party. He said that he had watched the movements of the Opposition for many years—he had known them under many titles—he had known them as Whigs, as Al-Masons, as Know-Nothings, as Republicans, and he still knew them though at present to have no name at all. They have changed their political coats often, but if they change the several times more, like the poisoned shirt of Nessus, they'll bring the skin with them, on they are doffed.

Dr. Keyser having concluded, B. F. Meyers, from the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following:

Whereas, we still adhere to the political doctrines on the operation of which our nation has risen to its present stature of greatness, still regarding the Democratic party as the only organization calculated to preserve and strengthen the bond our National Union and as the only party whose creed is liberal enough to subserve the intests of the whole country,

Therefore, be it Resolved, That we re-affirm, and plee ourselves to maintain, the platform of principles adopted by the Democratic National Convention, at Cincinnati, in June, 1856, which is the legitimate fruit of the doctrines of the Fathers of Democracy, and in which is embodied the true theory of popular government.

Resolved, That the Administration of JAMES BUCANAN has thus far proved itself entirely Democratic. In the peaceful settlement of things continued and embittered Kansas controversy; in the suppression of the formidable rebellion in Utah; in the prompt assertion and maintenance of our Nation's rights upon the High seas; in short, in all his official acts, our Pennsylvania President has shown himself entirely worthy of the confidence so freely reposed in him by his fellow-citizens.

Resolved, That we regard the "Lecompton quest[illegible]" so called, as settled and at an end, and that we consider all who uphold the principles our party and sustain its organization, by voting regularly nominated Democratic tickets, whatever may have been their position on that question, as good enough Democrats for all purposes.

Resolved, That we are now, as we have ever been, in favor of a Tariff for revenue—a Tariff which whilst it would raise a fund sufficient to defray the expenses of an economical administration of the Government, should, also, with our currency in a sound condition, and with a judicious discrimination in favor of our domestic interests, such as Coal and Iron, afford incidental protection to those branches of our home industry which may require it. In this behalf, therefore, we recommend the revision of the present Tariff, which owes its establishment to the opponents of the Democratic party, having been introduced in the Lower House of Congress by one of their leaders and passed by the efforts of Thurlow Weed and other paid Republican agents.

Resolved, That we are now, as we have ever been, opposed to the indiscriminate increase of Corporations for Banking purposes, knowing them to be the fruitful source of financial disaster, and believing that so long as they control the business of the country, "hard times" and commercial ruin will certainly and frequently come upon us.

Resolved, That we regard the wholesale charges of extravagance made against the National Administration, as totally unfounded, and that, on the other hand, it is a matter of surprise that the expenses of Government could be so curtailed by the Administration during the last year that they really do not exceed those of former years, when we reflect that the Opposition in the last Congress voted all kinds of uncalled-for appropriations and that some of the late transactions of the Government, as for instance the settlement of the Mormon troubles, were necessarily made at an enormous cost.

Resolved, That Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, present Attorney General of the U. S., has showed himself eminently fitted for the high office which he holds, and his old friends in Bedford county are glad to know that his great intellectual endowments, profound legal learning and clearsighted and patriotic statesmanship, have won for him a national and highly honorable reputation.

Resolved, That we have entire confidence in the ability and integrity of Gov. Packer and believe that his Administration will redound to the benefit of the Commonwealth.

Resolved, That we heartily approve of the course of Hon. Wm. Bigler, our distinguished representative in the Senate of the United States, and that when we hear his name slandered and his record as a public man, belied, we can say to his traducers, with great appropriateness, "*Detraction loves a shining mark.*"

Resolved, That Hon. Wilson Reilly has faithfully and ably represented his constituency in the Congress of which he is at present a member, and that if renominated for re-election by the Democracy of this District, we will cordially support him; we will vote for him, work for him and triumphantly elect him.

Resolved, That Hon. Wm. P. Schell, our able and efficient State Senator, deserves our unqualified approbation, not only for his Democratic course as a legislator, but for his unremitting exertions in behalf of the interests of Bedford county.

Resolved, That the course of David Hay, Esq., as a member of the Legislature, deserves the hearty commendation of every true Pennsylvanian and that we [illegible] recommendation for re-election with the liveliest satisfaction.

Resolved, That in General James Burns, we have a candidate for Assembly, whose election would reflect great credit upon our county, and in whose hands our trust could not be misplaced.

Resolved, That the Democratic State Ticket is composed of sound Democrats and honest and capable men. William A. Porter, for Supreme Judge, and Westley Frost for Canal Commissioner, merit and will receive, our ardent and undivided support.

Resolved, That we recommend to the people of Bedford county, the Democratic County Ticket, regarding it as constructed of the very best material to be found in the County. We refer with pride to such men as Jacob Beckley, John Long, John Amos and James C. Devore.

Resolved, That we now pledge ourselves, as Democrats, one unto the other, that we will not only vote, but work for, the whole Democratic Ticket, from top to bottom, and that we now unfurl our flag to keep it floating till victory shall perch upon our standard on the second Tuesday of October next.

Hon. Wm. P. Schell moved to amend the resolution endorsing Mr. Reilly so as to instruct the Conferees appointed by the late Democratic County Convention to represent this county in the Congressional Conference at Chambersburg on the second of September, to support Hon. Wilson Reilly for re-nomination, which a vendment was adopted without a dissenting voice. The resolutions were then passed unanimously.

The following additional resolution was offered by Mr. Meyers, and was also adopted by the meeting:

Resolved, That we recommend to the favorable attention of Congress, the mineral regions of Bedford county, as possessing all the requisites for the location of a National Foundry. The Coal, Iron, Limestone, (each the best of its kind) and other minerals abounding in our county, the water power furnished by our streams, together with the healthfulness of our climate, railroad communications with all the large cities, and our distance from the sea-coast, (rendering sufficient security against the incursions of enemies during time of war) all argue strongly in favor of the eligibility of this locality as the site for such an institution.

After a short but effective speech from O. E. Shannon, Esq., the meeting adjourned with three long, loud and hearty cheers for the whole Democratic Ticket.

LEGISLATIVE CONFERENCE.

Pursuant to notice, the Conferees for the Legislative District composed of the counties of [illegible] and Bedford, met at the house of Major S. W. Tate, in Bedford, on Monday the 30th day of August, last. On motion, Wm. J. Baer, Esq., was chosen President and Gen. Jos. W. Tate was elected Secretary.

The following delegates were present:

Somerset.—W. J. Baer, Charles A. Statler, O. H. Gaither.

Bedford.—J. G. Hartley, Jos. W. Tate and S. G. Statler.

On motion, James Burns, of Bedford county, and David Hay, of Somerset county, were nominated by acclamation as the candidates of the Democratic party of the district, for Assembly.

On motion, it was resolved that the proceedings of the Conference be published in the *Bedford Gazette* and *Somerset Democrat*, whereupon the Conference adjourned.

Wm. J. Baer, Pres't. Jos. W. Tate, Sec'y.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

On Wednesday of last week, the 25th ult., as Mr. Henry Rininger, of St. Clair township, was engaged in throwing down grain from a mow in his barn, he fell to the barn floor, a distance of about twenty one feet. He was taken up in a state of insensibility from which it was found impossible to arouse him. He lingered until the morning of the twenty eighth ult., when he breathed his last. He leaves a wife and six children to mourn their irreparable loss.

Court.—Owing to the severe illness of his Honor, Judge Kimmell, the Causes put down for trial at the present term of Court, were continued to next term. Judges Hartley and Snively sat several days for the purpose of hearing motions, &c. There were but comparatively few persons in attendance.

Coal.—L. M. and C. A. Statler, of Shade township, Somerset county, will be ready in a few weeks to supply their old friends in Bedford, with any quantity of stone-coal. Give them a call.

Circus!—See the advertisement of Van Amburgh & Co., in another column. Their great combined circus and menagerie will be here on Thursday next.

Fulton County.—James B. Sansom, Esq., editor of the Fulton *Democrat*, and Sam'l M. Woodcock and C. M. Barton, Esqs., of the McConnellsburg Bar, paid our town a visit the other day. They give a flattering account of the Democracy of "little Fulton."

Announcement.

To the Independent Voters of Bedford and Somerset Counties:

Thankful for the former partiality of my fellow citizens of this Legislative District, I am again a candidate for ASSEMBLY and shall remain so until the closing of the Polls on next election day. Should I be so fortunate as to be re-elected, I pledge myself to fulfil the trust reposed in me, honestly and to the best of my ability. SAMUEL J. CASTNER.

Woodberry, Sept. 1, 1858.

☞ *To all wanting Farms, see advertisement of Hammonton Lands.*

An Unfortunate party.—Fifty dollars reward for a Constitution.

The republicans as a party are certainly the most unfortunate people in the world. They had made a capital hit out of Kansas, and last winter were in great glee over the immense advantages they imagined would result from the divisions of the democracy upon the Lecompton question. It was all a delusion. Kansas is gone to a liquidation. It cannot longer be used. The republicans are crying out to the people there to send up another constitution. They assert that we can't do it this winter, because our legislature does not meet till January, and that does not afford us the necessary time. Besides, our people are stubbornly bent on attending to their own affairs, and will resist all efforts to use them any more." This is very discouraging to the republicans—very unfortunate! They tell us on all hands that there never was a better chance for an excitement—it is the very nick of time. What is to be done? Some of the republicans propose that the old Leavenworth constitution, or, if that will not do, that Topeka itself shall have a resurrection, and shall appear at Washington. Why not give us Topeka? We might then fall back on the old questions of legitimacy, and even reanimate the defunct slavery issue. At all events, let us have something, and that directly, or the republicans will fairly die out. Poor, unfortunate people! Just now, in the flush of health and in their usual hopeful promises of victory, how terribly are they fallen! They want a constitution from Kansas; they want it immediately, to be ready for the December session of Congress. Who will furnish it, authenticate it, and endorse it? What a great pity it is that the Kansas legislature does not remain in perpetual session. We see no remedy for the republicans short of this. Their necessities are so suddenly precipitated upon them that nothing short of ready made laws or continued legislation will answer their purposes. What would they not give for a constitution.—*Washington Union.*

MARRIED:

On Sunday, 15th of August last, by P. F. Lehman Esq., Mr. Thomas Moran, to Mrs. Rachel Suerly, all of Bedford County.

On the 26th ult, by the Rev. H. Heckerman, Mr. John B. Furney, of St. Clair, to Miss Eliza Ann, daughter of John S. Ritchey, Esq., of Bedford township.

On Thursday morning, 19th ult, at the house of the Bride's Father, by the Rev. Daniel Williams, Mr. Levi Otto, to Miss Ellen, Daughter of Robert McMellon, all of Napier Township.

On Thursday evening the 20th ult., at the residence of Colin Loyer, Esq., by the Rev. R. F. Sample, Mr. Geo. P. Wertz, of Pittsburg, to Miss Lottie J. Filler, of Bedford.

At the house of John Foster, Esq., Hopewell, on the evening of the 24th ult., by the Rev. E. G. Jamison, Mr. Wm. F. Johnston, of Hopewell, to Miss Sallie A. Potts, of Bedford.

☞ The happy couple have our heartiest wishes for their welfare and prosperity. May their shadows never grow less.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that letters of administration have been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Bedford county, upon the estate of Wm. Leasure, late of Southampton township deceased—all persons, therefore, indebted to said estate, will please make immediate payment, and those having claims against it, will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

ARCHIBALD PEEBLES,
of Bean's Cove, Bedford co., Adm'r.

Sep 3, 1858.

Dr. W. H. Witmor, of Lancaster City, Pa., will be at his rooms at the Bedford Hotel, in Bedford, on Monday, the 13th inst., to examine and consult with patients and treat all diseases of the human body. Private parlors for ladies. Consultations free of charge. ☞See full card in another column.

BUCHANAN CLUB

will meet at the Court House on Saturday evening next, the 4th inst. A full attendance is requested. Turn out, Democrats!

JOB MANN, President.

Iron City College.

Iron City Commercial College.
Pittsburgh, Pa. Chartered 1853.
300 STUDENTS ATTENDING JANUARY, 1858.
Now the largest and most thorough Commercial School of the United States. Young men prepared for actual duties of the Counting Room.
J C Smith, A M, Prof. of Book-keeping and Science of Accounts.
A T Dorrance, Teacher of Arithmetic and Commercial Calculation.
J A Dentrick and T C Jenkins, Teachers of Book-keeping.
A Cowley and W A Miller, Profs. of Penmanship.
SINGLE AND DOUBLE ENTRY BOOK-KEEPING, As used in every department of business.
COMMERCIAL ARITHMETIC—RAPID BUSINESS WRITING—DETECTING COUNTERFEIT MONEY—MERCANTILE CORRESPONDENCE COMMERCIAL LAW—
Are taught, and all other subjects necessary for the success and thorough education of a practical business man.

☞ Testimonials.

Drawn all the premiums in Pittsburg for the past three years, also in Eastern and Western Cities for best Writing.

☞ NOT ENGRAVED WORK.

Important Information—Students enter at any time—No vacation—Time unlimited—Review of classes—Graduates assisted in obtaining situations—Tuition for full Commercial Course, $35.00—Average time 8 to 12 weeks—Board $3 50 per week—Stationery 0.00—Entire cost, $60.00 to $70.00.

☞ Ministers, sons received at half prices.

For Card—Circular—Specimens of Business and Ornamental Writing—inclose two stamps, and address P. W. JENKINS, Pittsburg, Pa.

Sep 26, 1858—1y.

☞ Public Sale of Real Estate.—By virtue of an order of the Orphans Court, in and for the County of Bedford, the undersigned will sell at public sale on the premises, on

Saturday, the 9th day of October, next, the REAL ESTATE of Wm. Leasure, late of Cumberland Co., to wit: a Tract of Land composed of three tracts or parcels of land, situate in Bean's Cove, Southampton township, county aforesaid, containing

230 Acres, more or less, about 30 ACRES under cultivation, adjoining lands of Bruce Growden on the north, A. Perdew on the west, and John Gordon on the east, about 90 acres of the same patented land. The improvements are a LOG HOUSE and STABLE, about six acres in MEADOW with a small ORCHARD thereon. Land well watered and an excellent spring at the door. Terms cash. Due attendance will be given by

A. PERDEW.

Sep. 3, 1858. Adm'r.

VAN AMBURGH'S GRAND ZOOLOGICAL & EQUESTRIAN COMPANY,

From the Broadway Theatre, New-York.

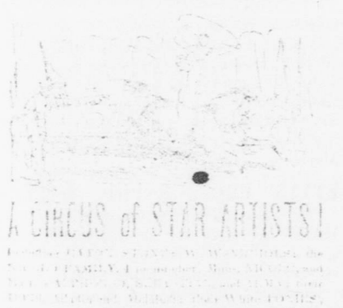
☞ THE REGULAR BILL of this prodigious Establishment, which has experienced success at the Broadway Theatre, continue the decade of the extraordinary scenes performed, and in which appear the following stupendous and wondrous ever known.

Will exhibit at Bedford for one day only, on THURSDAY, September 9th, 1858. Doors open at 1½ and 7 o'clock, P. M. Admission 25 cents—no half price. Also at Centreville, Wednesday, Sep. 8th.

The Best Performing Elephant!

THE ONLY PAIR OF ROYAL BENGAL TIGERS

LIONS, LEOPARDS, & BRAZILIAN TIGERS.



A CIRCUS of STAR ARTISTS!

VAN AMBURGH,

Two Performances Each Day!

☞ THE PROCESSION will be preceded by the Gorgeous Music Car, drawn by eight horses, and containing the NEW-YORK BRASS BAND, led by the accomplished Philip Sidebre.

☞ BEAR IN MIND that this is the GREAT COMPANY from the BROADWAY THEATRE, NEW-YORK CITY.

☞ See Pictorials, Handbills, &c., for accounts of the many Splendid Acts.

O. J. Emerson Agent.

Sep 3, 1858

☞See advertisement of Dr. Sanford's Liver Invigorator, in another column.

☞All wanting to emigrate to a mild climate, good soil, and fine markets, see advertisement of Hammonton Lands.

THE HAMMONTON FARMER.—A newspaper devoted to Literature and Agriculture, also setting forth full accounts of the new settlements of Hammonton, in New Jersey, can be subscribed for at only 25 cts. per annum.

Inclose postage stamps for the amount. Address to Editor of the Farmer, Hammonton, Atlantic Co. New Jersey. Those wishing cheap land, of the best quality, in one of the healthiest and most delightful climates in the Union, see advertisement of Hammonton Lands.

OFFICE OF THE HUNTINGDON AND Broad Top Mountain Railroad & Coal Co., No. 309 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

A general meeting of the stockholders of the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad and Coal Company, will be held on Wednesday, September 15th, 1858, at 11½ o'clock, A. M., at the Philadelphia Exchange, Philadelphia, to consider the propriety of accepting the provisions of an Act of Assembly, approved March 17, 1858, authorising the issue of preferred stock, and for other business in relation to the interests of the Company.

By order of the Board of Directors,

J. P. AERTSEN, Sec'y.

aug. 27, '58.

Notice to Sportsmen!—All persons are hereby notified that the practice of shooting and hunting upon my premises must be abandoned. Attention to those who disregard this notice will be given, especially hereafter, in a way that may not be agreeable. JAMES A. ANDERSON,

aug. 27, '58. Bedford Township.

STOVES, TIN AND COPPER WARE! ☞—My friends and the public in general, are hereby informed that I now have and shall continue to keep on hand, a large stock of almost every size and pattern of cooking stoves, parlor stoves and coal stoves. Also, copper and brass kettles, tin and sheet iron ware, common and Russia stove pipe, fire boards, and tin ware of all kind made out of the very best I and 2 ☞ tin plate.

Spouting made to order of the best double tin plate, and put up by Mr. John Lindeman, who as a workman has no superior in the county. I would also call the attention of the public to a new article of self-sealing fruit cans, the best that has yet been offered.

Stove blacking constantly on hand.

All persons in want of any of the above articles will please call at the Old Stand, of the subscriber, in Bedford, where they can buy on reasonable terms. Old copper, brass, pewter and country produce taken in exchange for work. GEO. BLYMIRE.

Bedford, aug. 27, '58.—3m.

LIST OF LETTERS, remaining in the Post Office, at Bedford, August 24th 1858.

☞ Persons calling for letters in this list will please say they are advertised.

Baugh & Son, Edmond Mary Miss; 2; Breidenthal Henry; Bonton Emily Miss; Bruce Thomas; Butz Dan; Colebaell W C 2; College Joseph; Crops John; Carson Rebecca; Clark Oliver B; Clopper Frank Y; Freeman Mary Miss; Delance William; Green Isaac; Glasen Jacob; Hale Charles H; Haney Eliz. Mrs; Hoal P H; Gower Andrew; Hay Charles A Rev; Hall Basil D; Hammond W G Rev; Irish Elias B; Irwin J A Hon; Jones Peter, Kintzer R H; Keeys Henry; Lake John; Moore E A B Miss; McLanahan James X; McCauslile Anthony; McManus T L M s; Morris Davis; McAllister Wilson A Esq; McAlister Chas Esq; Myers Frank M; McLaughlin Chas; Maxwell John; Maher P Rev; Moothead Edwin R; Nailer Mary Mrs; Nelson Morgan Esq; Rouls George; Robison Louis; Ray Joseph Esq; Ray John Esq; Rockhill W Mrs; Stewart Wm S; Sayles John M; Swarts Nicholas; Stickler Henry; Silverwood James B Mrs; Scott Elijah W; Sherman S W; Thomas Mary Miss 2; Wilhar Lorinda Miss 2; Walters John M; Welch Mary; Waters Benjamin; Wilson Dr; Wolf John D; Wayde John. JNO. A. MOWRY, P. M.

Aug. 27, '58.

Hammonton Lands—*NEW ENGLAND SETTLEMENT.—RARE OPPORTUNITY.*—TO ALL WANTING FARMS—in a healthy place, twenty-five miles from Philadelphia, on the Camden and Atlantic railroad, New Jersey. An old estate has been recently opened for sale, and the first division of 10,000 acres divided up into farm of twenty acres and upwards. The soil is of *the best* quality for the production of fruits, grains &c. The price is $15 to $20 per acres, payable in easy quarterly yearly instalments, with a term of four years, with interest. The terms are made easy, in order to insure the rapid improvement of the land, by enabling *every industrious man to buy a farm.* It is now being extensively improved by good roads, and some of the best citizens from New England and the Middle States are erecting large improvements. It is a scene of the greatest improvement out of Philadelphia. Seventy-five houses have been built in four months. Practical farmers and business men from the length and breadth of the Union are settling there. It is an important business place, on account of its being in the midst of a great market. Every article raised upon this land finds an immediate sale. The water is excellent, and no such thing as fever is known. The soil is a sandy loam, with a *clay bottom* and *retentive* of manure. It is free of stones and easily worked. It abounds largely in the phosphates, and such is its fertility that from the crops produced both upon this land and the large area adjoining under cultivation, it will be found not to be excelled anywhere in the production of crops most adapted to its market. The reader may be well aware that the earliest and best fruits and vegetables come from New Jersey, which are annually exported to the amount of millions of dollars. The land, besides being accessible in every way for fertilizers, has an abundant supply of the best quality of muck manure. Lumber and building materials can be had on the spot at a cheap price, from the mills. Other mills are now being opened, and brickyards being started on the ground. A person can put up a frame tenement for present convenience for one hundred dollars. On account of the extensive emigration, this is the best course to pursue in order to get a place to live in at first. Carpenters and builders are on hand to put up houses on the best terms.

In settling here the emigrant has many advantages. He is within a few hours' ride of the great cities in the Middle States and New England; he is near his old friends and associations; he is in a settled country, where every improvement and comfort of civilization is at hand; he is in a healthy place, and is not subject to the certainty of losing the greater part of his family and his own health by those malignant fevers which make the graves of so many millions of the young and hardy in far off regions away from home and friends. Besides, he has a mild climate and an open winter. There are three trains daily to Philadelphia, and to all those who improve the railroad company gives a free ticket. The reader will at once be struck with the advantages here presented, and ask himself why the property has not been taken up before. The reason is, it was never thrown in the market; and unless these statements were correct, no one would be invited to examine before purchasing. This all are expected to do—They will see the land under cultivation; they will meet persons, no doubt, from their own neighborhood; they will witness the improvements, and can judge of the character of the population. Persons should come prepared to purchase, as many are locating, and locations are not held on refusal. The Hammonton Farmer, a monthly Literary and Agricultural sheet, containing full information of Hammonton, will be sent to each inquirer, and can be obtained at 25 cents per annum.

Title indisputable. Warrantee deeds given, clear of all incumbrance, when purchase money is paid. Route to the lands:—Leave Vine street wharf, Philadelphia, for Hammonton by railroad at 7½ A. M. and 5½ P. M.; when there inquire for Mr Byrnes. Boarding conveniences will be found. Letters and applications can be addressed to S. B. COUGHLIN, 202 South Fifth Street below Walnut, Philada. Maps and information cheerfully furnished. (aug. 27, '58.

AN EXCELLENT ARTICLE of Hair and tooth brushes at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store. [july 30, '58.

FARM LANDS FOR SALE 25 MILES FROM PHILADELPHIA—by Railroad in the State of New Jersey. Soil among the best for Agricultural purposes, being a good loam soil, with a clay bottom. The land is a large tract, divided into small farms, and hundreds from all parts of the country are now settling and building. The crops can be seen growing. Terms from $15 to 20 per acre, payable within four years by instalments. To visit the place—Leave Vine St. Wharf at Phila. at 7½ A. M. by Railroad for Hamonton, or address E. J. Byrnes, by letter. See full advertisement in another column.

CLOTHING At First Cost.

Now is the time to invest your money. A. Leopold offers his present stock of ready made clothing at first cost. There is no mistake about it. Call at his store in Bedford, at the well known stand, known as the "Rising Sun," where you can get clothing of all kinds worth double the money you invest. (aug. 20, '58.

Bedford Academy.—The Fall term of the Bedford Academy will commence on Monday, September, 6th.

It is the object of this Institution to cultivate both *mind* and *heart*. Without the harmonious development of the intellectual and moral powers youth cannot be fitted for the active duties of life. Whilst no pains are spared to cultivate the mind, every care is taken to impress the heart by *precept* and *example*, with the importance of correct moral principles. GEO. W. AUGHINBAUGH,

Aug. 20, 1858. *Principal.

SELLING OFF AT COST.

In order to make room for Fall and Winter Goods, J. & J. M. Shoemaker, will sell goods at very reduced prices, at the Colonade store.

aug. 20, 1858.

A NEW SUPPLY OF BOOTS & SHOES.

Just received and for sale cheap at J. & J. M. Shoemaker's Colonade store. (aug. 20, '58.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH COMPLETED!

QUEEN VICTORIA'S DESPATCH TO PRESIDENT BUCHANAN RECEIVED!

THE stupendous enterprise of laying the Atlantic Telegraph Cable has been brought to a successful termination and this, together with the

REDUCED RAILROAD,

has excited the people so much, that they have almost forgotten everything else!

REED & MANNING'S

Fancy and Staple Dry Goods Store, where a fine assortment of cloths, cassimeres, prints, bleached and unbleached muslins, ginghams,

Groceries,

coffee, sugar, molasses, extra pulverized sugars, spices, cheese, and numerous other articles, have just been received and opened out for sale, all of which will be sold low for cash, or country produce. CALL AND BE CONVINCED. (aug. 20, '58.

A GOOD HOUSE & LOT FOR SALE.

THE subscriber wishes to sell his house and lot in Buena Vista, Juniata Township, Bedford county, on which are erected a good TWO STORY FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, well finished, an excellent FRAME STABLE, a good shop well calculated for a shoemaker or tailor—also, a well of good water in the back yard, and always plenty of water in the cellar.

This property is a very desirable one, being well calculated for a business man, it being in good neighborhood. Buena Vista wants another store, a good wagon maker, shoemaker and tailor. ☞ Any person wishing to purchase such property, at a low price, will address the subscriber at Buena Vista. If sold, possession given this Fall. NICHOLAS KEGG.

Aug. 20, 1858—6t.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Letters Testamentary have been granted by the Register of Bedford County, to the subscriber, on the last Will and Testament of Wm. Maiken, late of Bedford township, Bedford county, deceased—all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims on said Estate will please present them properly authenticated for settlement.

JOB MANN,

Aug. 20, 1858. Executor.

NOTICE is hereby given to the Commissioners and Treasurer, the Assessors and Collectors of the Boroughs and Townships of the county of Bedford, that they are hereby required to discharge their respective duties in obedience to the Military Laws of Pennsylvania, approved 21 day of April, A. D. 1858. And that any neglect, or non-performance of the duties required by said law causes such officials to be liable to indictment at the instance of any commissioned officer of the military of this Brigade; and for the better advantage of said officers, *see* section 24 and 3d of said military law, and also, page 68, of the Adjutant General's instructions and regulations, under the head of military expenses.

Brigade Inspector's Office, aug. 13, '58. } LEMUEL EVANS, B. I. 1st Brig., 16th D., P. M.

Attention, *BEDFORD RIFLEMEN!* —You are hereby ordered to parade at Schellsburg, on Friday, the 10th day of Sept., at 10 o'clock, A. M., in summer uniform with Flints, and 12 rounds of blank cartridge.

By order of the Capt.

WM. DIBERT, O. S.

A CARD.

Allegheny Male and Female Seminary, HARRISBURG, Pa.

The summer term will open Aug. 5th. Fall term, Oct. 21st, 1858, and winter term, Jan. 18th. Spring term, April 5th, 1859.

☞ Circulars with full particulars may be had of W. W. BRIM, A. B., Principal.

N. B. Students coming to this institution will be conveyed free of charge from Bedford, on the 4th August, by addressing a letter to Mr. Samuel Williams, of Ramsburg.

Ramsburg, Bedford co., June 4, '57-1y.

FOR SALE, OR TRADE.—A Farm within one mile of the Rail Road and two miles of Stonerstown, in the Broad Top Coal region, containing about 160 acres, being good bottom land—about one-half cleared and the balance well timbered. The farm is well improved, and a fine spring of excellent water at the door of the house—also two good orchards of fruit trees on the premises.

ALSO,

the well known Tavern Stand and Store House in the town of Woodberry, situate on lot No. 5, on the plan of said town 66 feet by 190 feet, now in the occupancy of William Pierson.

ALSO,

160 acres of land in Dallas County, Iowa.

ALSO,

320 acres of land in Montgomery County, Iowa.

ALSO,

320 acres of land in Harrison County, Iowa.

ALSO

120 acres in Morrison County, Minnesota.

ALSO

Lot no 8 of block 53 in the city of Omaha, Nebraska Territory.

All near the Rail Roads and presenting good opportunities for investments.

O. E. SHANNON.

Bedford, July 2, 1858.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF G. A. Salt, for sale by G. W. Rupp.

Novel and Extraordinary!

NEW SCHEDULE OF PREMIUMS

of the

UNITED STATES JOURNAL

PUBLISHING HOUSE.

ENCOURAGED by the unexampled success of our novel and extraordinary Premium Offers, in the circulation of the long-established and popular pictorial monthly, the *United States Journal*, and in the sale of our valuable Books, we now announce our new programme of premiums for the season of 1858 and 1859, embracing the celebrated Art Union Series of twelve large and Splendid Steel Plate Engravings, and a schedule of Gold Watches, Rich Jewelry of all kinds, Gold Pens, etc., offered on a scale of liberality surpassing all previous offers.

Our Jewelry is composed exclusively of the richest first-class articles, warranted to be solid gold, or precisely as represented, and every person selects his own premium. Ours is the only Publishing House that offers premiums on this plan, or that furnishes this class of Jewelry.

The following is a list of a few of the articles, with the amount of the club for which it is given as a premium, and the postage required for its delivery by mail.

Splendid detached Lever, Enameled Dial, eighteen caret Gold Watch, warranted a perfect time-keeper	$60 00	
Elegant Lepine Enameled Dial 18 caret Gold Watch	50 00	
Large Double-Slide Gold Pencil and Gold Pen warranted to be solid gold throughout	6 00	Postage. 9c
Beautiful Gold Pencil warranted to be solid gold throughout	2 00	9c
Gold Pencil, Gold Watch Key, and Gold Tooth Pick combined	8 00	9c
Extension Silver Case Pencil (warranted same as coin) and Gold Pen	2 50	9c
Rich Gold Band Bracelet	4 00	9c
Fancy Gold Mosaic Bracelet	8 00	9c
Superb Inlaid Gold Locket, engraved and turned	4 00	6c
Set of Gold Cameo Ear Drops	6 00	6c
Set of Gold Coral Ear Drops	6 00	6c
Gold Cameo Pin for Lady	5 00	6c
Gold Florentine Pin for Lady	5 00	6c
Gold Bar Cluster Pin for Gentleman	2 00	3c
Set of Gold Cameo Studs	3 00	3c
Set of Engraved, Lined Gold Studs and Gold Chain for Sleeve Buttons	2 00	3c
Fine Lady or Gentleman	4 00	3c
Superb Friendship Ring, solid sixteen caret gold, richly enameled	4 00	3c
A Bride's Ring, solid sixteen caret gold, set with stone	2 00	3c

Among the Engravings are:

Engraving of the Death Warrant of Lady Jane Grey, from the celebrated painting by Daniel Huntington. 22 inches long by 17 inches wide $1 00 12c

The Trapper's Last Shot, from the great painting by W. Raney, 18x21 1 00 12c

The Angler's Daughter, from the great painting by Landseer .50 9c

Sparkling, from the painting by F W Edwards .50 9c

(For full Schedule, see our Catalogue.)

The Cash U States Journal containing sixteen large folio pages, ably edited and profusely illustrated.—Price only 50 cents a year.

Our Catalogue contains over 1,000 of the most useful, cut rashing, and popular works of the day.

A person sending us 50 cents or more, either for the Journal or for Books at the list cost prices, is entitled to the same amount in any of the premiums of his own selection from the schedule. He is also entitled to extra Premiums amounting to $1, and extra Books or Journals amounting to $1 for every club of $10, thus receiving for $10, Books or Journals amounting to $11, and Premiums to $11. The amount to prepay postage on the Premium, should accompany each order.

Every reader is invited to form a club, and we will arrange with some person at every Post Office, to act as local agent and correspondent, who will be richly paid therefor.

Specimens and Catalogues sent free on application. Send on a few subscriptions at once, and select your premiums from the above, or when you receive the Catalogue. J. M. EMERSON & CO., Publishers,

july 23, 1858. 166 Broadway, New York.

The "Right of Search"

WILL not be denied to any one wishing to purchase a new coat at Loyer's

Emporium OF FASHION!

where has just been received a large and elegant assortment of gentlemen's dress and furnishing goods, consisting, in part, of

CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
VESTINGS,
CRAVATS,
GLOVES, &c., &c.

all of which are offered to the public at a low figure. Clothes made to order on short notice.

Call and buy one of those beautiful coats made only by

Colin. Loyer, Merchant Tailor,
Of the most fashionable
Lasting goods, both plain and fancy,
Into Bedford ever brought to
Neatly clothe "bye people" civil.

Bedford, July 2, 1858.

New Goods.

The undersigned respectfully announce to their friends and customers, that they have just opened a very large and general assortment of

SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,

consisting, in part, as follows:

SILKS, CHALLIES, ALPACAS, DELAINES LAWNS, BERAGES, BRILLIANTS, FRENCH and AMERICAN CHINTZ, GINGHAMS, GLOVES, COLLARS, HOSIERY, &C., &C.

SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS.

Cloths,	Cassimeres,	Vestings,
Muslins,	Drillings,	Tickings,
Ky. Jeans,	Linens,	Sheetings,
Cottonades,	Flannels,	Cassinetts,
Nankeens,	Cambrics,	Checks,

CHEAP CARPETS,

White and Colored Chain, Floor Oil Cloths, Matting, Rugs,

Boots & Shoes, Hats & Caps,

Also, a large stock of fashionable READY MADE COATS.

Also, a full stock of Groceries, Wooden Ware, &c

Having selected our goods with great care, we are enabled to offer our customers VERY GREAT BARGAINS for cash, country produce, or on six months credit to punctual dealers. An examination of our stock is respectfully solicited.

A. B. CRAMER & CO.

Apr. 30.

Spectacles!

The subscriber has just received a splendid variety of Gold, Silver Mounted, and Steel Spectacles, with the finest Scotch Pebbles, superior in clearness, and designed to suit persons of all ages—warranted never to FAIL—to which he invites the attention of all who are in need of the article. He has also just received an elegant assortment of JEWELRY—all of which he will sell on reasonable terms.

DANIEL BORDER.

Bedford, May 22, 1857.

AMERICAN HOUSE,

CUMBERLAND MD.,

ADJOINING THE DEPOT,

JOHN C. RIFFLE, PROPRIETOR.

☞Coaches from Bedford, Greensburg and Washington, stop at this House. Persons going to Cumberland will find advantages, by stopping at the "American House," over that of any other in the place. (may 14, '58-1y.)

TO BUILDERS.

The subscriber is fully prepared to furnish any quantity or quality of Building Lumber and Plastering Laths. Orders directed to St. Clairsville, Bedford County, will be promptly attended to, by giving a reasonable notice.

F. D. BEEGLE.

THE MENGEL HOUSE.

Valentine Steckman, Proprietor.

☞Boarders taken by the day, week, month or year, on moderate terms.

May 9, 1856.

Dr. W. H. Witmer, of Lancaster, (formerly of Philadelphia,) where he has been in successful practice for a number of years, received his education at the best Medical College in the U. States and had the experience and practice in the different Hospitals for several years, a member of the Analytical Medical Institute of N. York, and late Medical Surgeon of the United States Navy, now offers himself to the public to attend any professional calls.

The purest medicines always on hand direct from the best Laboratories of our country, and the Botanical Gardens of the world. No patent medicines prescribed or recommended. Medicines used only which will not break down the constitution, but will renovate the system from all injuries it has sustained from mineral medicines. Chronic and difficult diseases must be treated upon analytical principles, which is to know and ascertain what disease is. Its nature and character require a knowledge of the chemical constituents of every solid and fluid of the human body; the changes those solids and fluids are capable of undergoing. To know what medicines to employ to cure diseases, requires a knowledge of the chemical constituents of all agents employed in medicine; and if we are in possession of this knowledge, it is possible to cure any disease—no matter of how long standing—and leave the patient in a healthy and perfectly cured condition.

Melancholy, Aberration, or that state of alienation and weakness of the mind which renders persons incapable of enjoying the pleasures or performing the duties of life; Dyspepsia, that distressing disease and fell destroyer of health and happiness, undermining the constitution, and yearly carrying thousands to untimely graves, can most emphatically be cured. Rheumatism, in any form or condition, chronic or acute, warranted curable; Epilepsy or falling sickness; all chronic and stubborn diseases of Females radically removed. Salt Rheum, and every description of ulcerations; Piles and Scrofulous Diseases, which have baffled all previous medical skill can be cured by my treatment, when the constitution is not exhausted.

I do say all diseases (yes, *Consumption*) can be cured.

☞ *CANCER CURED* without the knife.

I will remain in my office on Wednesdays and Saturdays, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 3 P. M., to accommodate patients from a distance, and consult in the English and German languages. Will make visits to any distance if required. May be addressed by letter, Fulton square, Lancaster city, Pa.

[aug 20, '58-1y. W. H. WITMER, M. D.

P. S. See in local column my appointment to visit Bedford on the 10th, 11th, 12th and 13th, days of August, to consult with patients on all diseases free of charge. W. H. WITMOR.

TO INVALIDS.—*DR. HARDMAN*—ANALYTICAL PHYSICIAN AND Physician for Diseases of the LUNGS, FORMERLY PHYSICIAN TO THE CINCINNATI MARINE HOSPITAL, AND INVALIDS RETREAT,

Author of "Letters to Invalids,"

Editor of the "Medical Stethoscope," &c.,

Dr. Hardman treats Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, Laryngitis, and all diseases of the throat and lungs, by Medicated Inhalations lately used in the Brompton Hospital, London. The great point in the treatment of all human maladies, is to get at the direct manner. All medicines are estimated by their action upon the organ requiring relief. This is the important fact upon which Inhalation is based. If the stomach is diseased we take medicines directly into the stomach. If the lungs are diseased, breathe or inhale medicated vapors directly into the lungs. Medicines are the antidotes to disease and should be applied to the very seat of the disease. Inhalation is the application of this principle to the treatment of the lungs, for it gives us direct access to those intricate air cells and tubes which lie out of reach of every other means of administering medicines. Inhalation brings the medicine in direct contact with the disease, without the disadvantage of any violent action. Its application is so simple, that it can be employed by the youngest infant or feeblest invalid. It does not derange the stomach, comfort or business of the patient.

Other Diseases Treated.—In relation to the following diseases, either when complicated with Lung affections or existing alone, I also invite consultation. I usually find them *promptly curable.*

Palpapus and all other forms of female complaints, Irregularities and Weakness.

Palpitation and all other forms of Heart Diseases, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, and all other diseases of the Stomach and Bowels, Piles, &c. &c.

All diseases of the eye and ear. Neuralgia, Epilepsy, and all forms of nervous disease.

S. D. HARDMAN, M. D.

No charge for consultation.

June 4, 1858.

Mrs. Agnes Snupp

Would respectfully announce to the public of Bedford and vicinity that she has just rec'd. a large and well-assorted supply of

SPRING AND SUMMER

GOODS,

Embracing a general assortment of staple and fancy articles, comprising in part, Superb Black and Fancy Silks, Robe A'Quilla, or Side Stripes, Lawn Robes, French Ducals, Berages, Tissues and Muslin De Laines, Lawns and Ginghams, White and Printed French Brilliants, Plain and emb'd. Swiss Muslins, Hosiery and corsets, all sizes for Ladies, Buttons, Braids and cords, Collars, Sleeves, Edgings and Inserting; a full supply of Mourning Goods; Silk Parasols; best Kid Gloves, of

all colors, Challies, Alpacas, Calicoes, Muslins, Flannels, Tickings, Summer Coatings, Tweeds, Jeans, Linen and a general assortment of Boys' Wear; a large lot of Shoes and Gaiters, Morocco, Linings and Bindings, together with a general assortment of Groceries, Paints, Oils and Varnish.

N. B. Hardware at cost for cash, or six months credit to punctual customers—embracing almost every article in the hardware line.

April 30., 6 m.

JAYNE'S WRIGHTS,

Bennett's and Dyott's Pills at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store. [july 30, '58.]

THE Liver Invigorator.

PREPARED BY DR. SANFORD,

COMPOUNDED ENTIRELY FROM GUMS,

Is one of the best purgative and liver medicines now before the public, that acts as a *Cathartic*, easier, milder, and more effectual than any other medicine known. It is not only a Cathartic, but a Liver remedy, acting first on the Liver to eject its morbid matter, then on the stomach and bowels to carry off that matter, thus accomplishing two purposes effectually, without any of the painful feelings experienced in the operations of most Cathartics. It strengthens the system at the same time that it purges it; and when taken daily in moderate doses, will strengthen and build it up with unusual rapidity.

The Liver is one of the principal regulators of the human body; and when it performs its functions well, the powers of the system are fully developed. The stomach is almost entirely dependent on the healthy action of its functions; when the proper performance of the stomach is at fault, the bowels are at fault, suffers in consequence and the whole system —having ceased to do of one organ—the *Liver* its duty. For the diseases of that organ, one of the proprietors has made it his study, in a practice of more than twenty years, to find some remedy wherewith to counteract the many derangements to which it is liable.

To prove that this remedy is at last found, any person troubled with Liver Complaint, in any of its forms, has but to try a bottle, and conviction is certain.

These Gums remove all morbid or bad matter from the system, supplying in their place a healthy flow of bile, invigorating the stomach, causing food to digest well, purifying the blood, giving tone and health to the whole machinery, removing the cause of the disease—effecting a radical cure.

Bilious attacks are cured, and what is better, prevented, by the occasional use of the Liver Invigorator.

One dose after eating is sufficient to relieve the stomach and prevent the food from rising and souring.

Only one dose taken at night, loosens the bowels gently, and cures Costiveness.

One dose taken after each meal will cure Dyspepsia. ☞One dose of two teaspoonfulls will always relieve Sick Headache.

One bottle taken for female obstruction, removes the cause of the disease and makes a perfect cure. Only one dose immediately relieves Cholic while one dose often repeated is a sure cure for Cholera Morbus and a preventive of Cholera.

☞Only one bottle is needed to throw out of the system the effects of medicine after a long sickness. One bottle taken for Jaundice removes all sallowness or unnatural color from the skin.

One dose taken a short time before eating gives vigor to the appetite, and makes food digest well.—One dose often repeated cures, Chronic Diarrhœa, in its worst forms, while Summer and Bowel complaints yield almost to the first dose. One or two doses cures attacks caused by Worms in Children; there is no surer, safer, or speedier remedy in the world, as it never fails.

☞A few bottles cures Dropsy, by exciting the absorbents.

We take pleasure in recommending this medicine as a preventive for Fever and Ague, Chill Fever and all Fevers of a Billious Type. It operates with certainty, and thousands are willing to testify to its wonderful virtues. All who use it are giving their unanimous testimony in its favor.

☞Mix Water in the mouth with the Invigorator, and swallow both together.

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR

Is a scientific medical discovery, and is daily working cures, almost too great to believe. It cures as if by magic, even the first dose giving benefit, and seldom more than one bottle is required to cure any kind of Liver Complaint, from the worst Jaundice or Dyspepsia to a common Headache, all of which are the result of a Diseased Liver.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR PER BOTTLE.

DR. SANFORD, Proprietor 345 Broadway, N. Y.

For sale at the Drug Store of Dr. B F Harry, Bedford, Pa.

May 14, 1858.

JOY TO THE ADMIRERS OF A FINE HEAD OF RICH GLOSSY HAIR.

Talk of beauty, and it cannot exist without a fine head of hair, then read the following, and if you ask more, see circular around each bottle, and no one can doubt.

Professor Wood's Hair Restorative.—We call the attention of all, old and young, to this wonderful preparation, which turns back to its original color, gray hair—covers the head of the bald with a luxuriant growth—removes the dandruff, itching, and all cutaneous eruptions—causes a continual flow of the natural fluids; and hence, if used as a regular dressing for the hair will preserve its color, and keep it from falling to extreme old age, in all its natural beauty. We call then upon the bald, the grey, or diseased in scalp, to use it; and surely the young will not, as they value the flowing locks, or the witching curl, ever be without it. Its praise is upon the tongue of thousands.

The Agent for Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative in New Haven, received the following letter in regard to the Restorative, a few weeks since:

DEEP RIVER, CON., July 23, 1858.

Mr. Leavenworth—Sir: I have been troubled with dandruff or scurf on my head for more than a year, my hair began to come out, scurf and hair together, I saw in a New Haven paper about "Wood's Hair Restorative" as a cure. I called at your store on the 1st of April last, and purchased one bottle to try it, and I found to my satisfaction it was the thing, it removed the scurf and new hair began to grow; it is now two or three inches in length where it was all off. I have great faith in it. I wish you to send me two bottles more by Mr. Post, the bearer of this.—I don't know as any of the kind is used in this place, you may have a market for many bottles after it is known here. Yours with respect,

RUFUS PRATT.

PHILA., Sept., 9, 1857.

Prof. Wood—Dear Sir: Your Hair Restorative is proving itself beneficial to me. The front, and also the back part of my head almost lost its covering—in fact bad. I have used but two half pint bottles of your Restorative, and now the top of my head is well studded with a promising crop of young hair, and the front is also receiving its benefit. I have tried other preparations without any benefit whatever. I think from my own personal recommendation I can induce many others to try it.

Yours respectfully, D. R. THOMAS, M. D.

No. 461 Vine street.

VINCENNES, IA., June 22, 1856.

Prof. O. J. Wood: As you are about to manufacture and vend your recently discovered Hair Restorative, I will state, for whomsoever it may concern, that I have used it and known others to use it—that I have, for several years, been in the habit of using, other Hair Restoratives, and that I find yours vastly superior to any other I know. It entirely cleanses the head of dandruff, and with one month's proper use will restore any person's hair to the original youthful color and texture, giving it a healthy, soft and glossy appearance; and all this, without discoloring the hands that apply it, or the dress on which it drops. I would, therefore, recommend its use to every one desirous of having a fine color and texture to hair. Respectfully yours,

WILSON KING.

O. J. WOOD & Co., 212 Broadway, New York, (in the great New York Wire Railing Establisment, and 114 Market street, St. Louis, Mo.

And sold by all Druggists.

For sale at the Drug Store of Dr. B F Harry, Bedford, Pa.

May 14, 1858.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.

LETTERS Testamentary having been granted by the Register of Bedford county, to the undersigned Executors of the last Will and Testament of Philip H. Hoover, late of Napier tp., in said county, dec'd—all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against it will present them properly authenticated for settlement.

WILLIAM HOOVER,
Jenner tp., Somerset county,
JOHN HOOVER,
St. Clair tp., Bedford county.

July 30, 1857. Executors.

☞"FIRE RISKS ONLY TAKEN."☜

Girard

Fire and Marine Insurance Company,

Philadelphia.

CAPITAL $200,000.

DIRECTORS.

WM M SWAIN, of Public Ledger.

JOHN ANSPACH, Jr.,	GEO. W. WOODWARD
H. N. BURROUGHS,	JNO. W. CLAGHORN,
J. B HUGHES,	WM C RUDMAN.
WM S BOYD.	C D SHOEMAKER,
JER. WALKER,	THO. CRAVEN.
FRANCIS PETERS,	H R COGGSHALL,
JNO. McCLURE,	JOSEPH KLAPP, M D.

Hon. JOEL JONES, President.

A S GILLET, Vice President.

JOHN S McMULLIN, Secretary.

JAS. B. ALVORD, Assistant Secretary.

☞All claims hither to presented against this Company, properly audited and adjusted, *have been paid.* The "Girard" is not a "Mutual" Company. Persons insuring in it need only pay the premium on their Policy, no assessment being made upon them in case of losses by the Company.

BENFORD & MEYERS,
Agents for Bedford county.

April 23, 1858.

Scrofula, or King's Evil,

Is a constitutional disease, a corruption of the blood, by which this fluid becomes vitiated, weak, and poor. Being in the circulation, it pervades the whole body, and may burst out in disease on any part of it. No organ is free from its attacks, nor is there one which it may not destroy. The scrofulous taint is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered or unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children."

Its effects commence by deposition from the blood of corrupt or ulcerous matter, which, in the lungs, liver, and internal organs, is termed tubercles; in the glands, swellings; and on the surface, eruptions or sores. This foul corruption, which genders in the blood, depresses the energies of life, so that scrofulous constitutions not only suffer from scrofulous complaints, but they have far less power to withstand the attacks of other diseases; consequently, vast numbers perish by disorders which, although not scrofulous in their nature, are still rendered fatal by this taint in the system. Most of the consumption which decimates the human family has its origin directly in this scrofulous contamination; and many destructive diseases of the liver, kidneys, brain, and, indeed, of all the organs, arise from or are aggravated by the same cause.

One quarter of all our people are scrofulous; their persons are invaded by this lurking infection, and their health is undermined by it. To cleanse it from the system we must renovate the blood by an alterative medicine, and invigorate it by healthy food and exercise. Such a medicine we supply in

AYER'S
Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla,

the most effectual remedy which the medical skill of our times can devise for this every where prevailing and fatal malady. It is combined from the most active remedials that have been discovered for the expurgation of this foul disorder from the blood, and the rescue of the system from its destructive consequences. Hence it should be employed for the cure of not only scrofula, but also those other affections which arise from it, such as ERUPTIVE and SKIN DISEASES, ST. ANTHONY'S FIRE, ROSE, or ERYSIPELAS, PIMPLES, PUSTULES, BLOTCHES, BLAINS and BOILS, TUMORS, TETTER and SALT RHEUM, SCALD HEAD, RINGWORM, RHEUMATISM, SYPHILITIC and MERCURIAL DISEASES, DROPSY, DYSPEPSIA, DEBILITY, and, indeed, ALL COMPLAINTS ARISING FROM VITIATED OR IMPURE BLOOD. The popular belief in "*impurity of the blood*" is founded in truth, for scrofula is a degeneration of the blood. The particular purpose and virtue of this Sarsaparilla is to purify and regenerate this vital fluid, without which sound health is impossible in contaminated constitutions.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSIC,

are so composed that disease within the range of their action can rarely withstand or evade them. Their penetrating properties search, and cleanse, and invigorate every portion of the human organism, correcting its diseased action, and restoring its healthy vitalities. As a consequence of these properties, the invalid who is bowed down with pain or physical debility is astonished to find his health or energy restored by a remedy at once so simple and inviting.

Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body, but also many formidable and dangerous diseases. The agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac, containing certificates of their cures and directions for their use in the following complaints: *Costiveness, Heartburn, Headache, arising from disordered stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Pain in and Morbid Inaction of the Bowels, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice,* and other kindred complaints, arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease.

So wide is the field of its usefulness and so numerous are the cases of its cures, that almost every section of country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried, its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs that are incident to our climate. While many inferior remedies thrust upon the community have failed and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted they can never forget, and produced cures too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten.

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.

LOWELL, MASS.

SOLD BY

Doctors Reamer and Harry, Bedford, Pa.

july 30,'58–1y.

MRS. S. E. POTTS

HAS just returned from the cities with a large supply of Rich and Handsome Goods, rich silks, Robes of all kinds, DEBAGE ROBES, LAWN ROBES, LINEN ROBES, TRAVELLING ROBES, with side trimmings, RICH LACE MANTLES, SILK MANTLES, FRENCH WORKED COLLARS, UNDERSLEEVES, a large quantity of FRENCH WORKED STRIPS, very low, a rich variety of BONNETS, trimmed and untrimmed, as low as 50 cts. RIBBONS, RUSHES, and FRENCH FLOWERS, at all prices, SHOES and GAITERS, a handsome lot of summer SHAWLS, LAWNS and CALICOES, and an endless variety of fancy Goods.

April 30, 1858.

Samuel Ketterman,

COUNTY SURVEYOR,

WOULD hereby notify the citizens of Bedford county, that he has moved to the Borough of Bedford, where he may at all times be found by persons wishing to see him, unless absent upon business pertaining to his office.

April 16, 1858.–tf.

TOOTHACHE.—Those who want a speedy cure for this disease will find it in DR. KEYSER'S TOOTHACHE Remedy. Sold for 25 cents at Samuel Brown's Store Bedford, & Colvin & Robinson's Schellsburg.

Drugs and Books.

DR. F. C. REAMER

Having purchased the Drug and Book Store of Dr. S. D. Scott, will constantly keep on hand at his establishment in Juliana Street, a complete assortment of Drugs, Medicines, Dye Stuffs, Paints, Oils, Window Glass, Varnishes, Brushes of all kinds, Patent Medicines, Lamps, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, &c. &c. together with an extensive collection of School and Miscellaneous Books, Blank Books, Common and Fancy Stationery, &c. which he offers at greatly reduced prices for cash. Bedford, Feb. 17, 1854.

D. K. WUNDERLICH. B. F. NEAD

Wunderlich & Nead,

Forwarding & Commission Merchants,

North Second Street, opposite the Cumberland Valley Rail Road Depot,

CHAMBERSBURG.

☞They are at all times prepared to carry all kinds of Produce to, and Merchandise, &c., from Philadelphia and Baltimore, at the shortest notice.

☞They will also purchase Flour, Grain, &c., at market price.

COAL, LUMBER, SALT, FISH, GUANO, and PLASTER on hand and for sale low.

June 10, 1853.

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP!

THE subscribers having formed a partnership under the style of "Dock & Ashcom" for the purpose of conducting a general

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE

business in the establishment recently erected by Gilliard Dock, in Hopewell, Bedford county, are now prepared to execute orders for *CASTINGS AND MACHINERY* of every description. They will build to order steam-engines, coal and drift-cars, horse powers, and threshing machines—also, casting of every kind for furnaces, forges, saw, grist and rolling mills, ploughs, water-pipe, columns, house fronts, brackets, &c., &c.

They are also, now making a fine assortment of STOVES of various kinds of the latest patterns and most approved styles, including several sizes of COOK STOVES of the best make, heating stoves for churches, offices, bar-rooms, &c.

A full assortment of Stoves will be kept constantly on hand, and sold at wholesale and retail, at prices to suit the times, and quality, warranted equal to the best eastern make. Machinery of all kinds repaired promptly. Patterns made to order.

GILLIARD DOCK.
October 30, 1857. C. W. ASHCOM.

Dissolution of Co-Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing and trading under the firm name of Blymire & Hartley, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The books, notes and accounts are in the hands of Wm. Hartley, who is hereby authorized to settle the same. All persons knowing themselves indebted to the firm of Blymire & Hartley will save costs by paying up before the books and notes are placed in the hands of a collector.

BLYMIRE & HARTLEY.

March 26, 1858.

LOOK HERE!

Reed & Minich's
STORE,
Great Excitement,

THE

RAIL ROAD MEETING HAS COME OFF

AND BEDFORD IN ALL PROBABILITY WILL NOW LOOK AHEAD, BESIDES

REED AND MINNICH ARE JUST OPENING A LARGE AND SPLENDID *ASSORTMENT OF NEW AND FRESH,*

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

to be disposed of at prices so low that you would imagine the Rail Road already made.

Call and examine them and bring on your CASH, and all manner of PRODUCE, and you shall have bargains.

Dry Goods.

Black and fancy silks, madina and lavella cloths, side stripes or robe a'quilla, muslin delaines, organdie lawns, barage ducals, ginghams, and a fine assortment of white dress goods.

DRESS GOODS

AND TRIMMINGS OF GREAT VARIETY, BONNET RIBBONS, FLOWERS, GLOVES, HOSIERY FRENCH AND AMERICAN CLOTHS AND CASIMERES, SUMMER CLOTHS, TWEEDS,

and jeans,

woollen and cotton flannels, sheeting muslin, linens for all purposes, towelings, and drillings.

QUEENSWARE and GLASSWARE.

An elegant and heavy assortment, not surpassed in Bedford county.

Boots and Shoes,

A large assortment of the best make, and newest and latest styles; ladies' gentlemens and boys' wear

GROCERIES.

Sugars white and brown, of all grades, syrup molasses, and all other articles usually kept in stores. It is impossible in an advertisement, to enumerate all our goods; come and see our stock, it will be shown with great pleasure, and before you go, you will be convinced that you have stopped in the right place to buy. REED & MINNICH.

May 3, 1858.

WM. FOSTER,

WITH

BALDWIN, LINDERMAN & CO.

Importers and Dealers in Hosiery, Gloves Trimmings, Combs, Brushes, Fancy Goods, Looking Glasses, &c. No 84 North Third St., Philadelphia. All orders solicited and promptly attended to. Sept. 5, 1856-

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

MRS. COOK would announce to her friends and the public, that the Washington Hotel is now fitted up in superior order for the accommodation of guests, and she hopes to continue to receive a liberal share of custom. Persons visiting the Mineral Springs will find in the Washington Hotel a comfortable summer retreat—and no pains will be spared to please all who patronize the house.

☞A young gentleman of high qualification and courteous deportment has charge of the establishment.

☞The best of Stabling is attached to this Hotel.

☞Terms as moderate as any other house in the place.

☞Daily Mail Stages from Alaquippa and Cumberland—also tri-weekly Lines from Hollidaysburg and Pittsburg stop at this Hotel.

Bedford, April 25, 1856.

Fresh Supply of Groceries—Coffee, Sugars, Syrup, best quality, Green and Black, Teas, Best Pearl Starch &c., &c., just received at REED & MINNICH'S.

Bedford Hotel,

And General Stage Office.

The subscriber respectfully begs leave to announce to his old friends and the public generally, that he has leased the Bedford Hotel, at present in the occupancy of Col. Adam Barnhart, and will take possession on the 1st day of April next. It is not his design to make many professions as to what he will do, but he pledges his word that his most energetic efforts will be employed to render comfortable all who give him a call. The House will be handsomely fitted up, and none but careful and attentive servants will be engaged. Persons visiting the Bedford Springs, as well as those attending Court, and the travelling community generally, are respectfully invited to give him a call and judge for themselves.

☞Boarders taken by the week, month, or year, on favorable terms.

☞Ample and comfortable stabling is attached to this Hotel, which will always be attended by a careful hostler. Also, a safe and convenient carriage house.

☞*All the STAGES stop at this Hotel.*

JOHN HAFER.

March 16, 1855.

DR. WALTON'S

AMERICAN PILLS.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED.

YOUNG AMERICA VICTORIOUS

One small box of Pills cures ninety-nine cases out of a hundred. No Balsam, no Mercury, no odor on the breath, no fear of detection. Two small pills a dose; tasteless and harmless as water. Full directions are given, so that the patient can cure himself as certain as with the advice of the most experienced surgeon, and much better than with the advice of one of little experience in this class of disease.

SENT BY MAIL TO ANY PART OF THE COUNTRY by enclosing one dollar to *Dr. D. G. Walton* No. 154 North Seventh St. below Race, Philadelphia. *A liberal discount to the trade.* None genuine without the *written* signature of D. G. Walton Proprietor.

Dr. W's treatment for Self-abuse, Weakness, &c., is entirely different from the usual course. Dr. W. has cured hundreds who have tried others without benefit. The treatment is as certain to cure as the sun is to rise. Enclose a stamp, and address Dr. W. as above giving a full history of your case, and you will bless the day you made the effort to secure what is certain—A RADICAL CURE.

Feb. 5, 58.—1 yr.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing between Henry S. King and James Madara, under the name and firm of Madara, King & Co., doing business at Lemon's Iron Works, in Hopewell township, Bedford county, is dissolved by mutual consent.

HENRY S. KING,
Nov. 2, 1857. JAMES MADARA.

The business of manufacturing iron at Lemon' Iron Works, will be continued by the undersigned, who has purchased all the interest of his late partners James Madara, in the Books property and effects belonging to the late firm of Madara, King & Co.

Nov. 20, 1857. HENRY S. KING.

FURNITURE

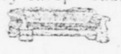
For Sale.

The subscriber being a practical workman, is now carrying on the cabinet making business at the east end of Bedford, next to the Foundry, and has on hand the best, and most fashionable stock of furniture, ever made. Please call and examine for yourselves before buying elsewhere, as great bargains can be had by giving him a call.

May 7, 1858. M. F. BARTEGES.

How to save Money!

ALL persons who are in want of good and very cheap Chairs and Cabinet Furniture,



can now have an opportunity of saving money, by calling on the subscriber, and selecting such articles as they may need from a large stock now on hand which will be sold lower than the same can be bought in this country.

You who are about to commence housekeeping will do well by calling on me as there will be great reductions made in suits of Furniture. You will see the truth of the above statement by looking at the following list of prices.

CHAIRS FROM	$4 50	to	36 00	per set
BEDSTEADS,	2 50	"	15 00	"
TABLES,	2 50	"	20 00	"
BUREAUS,	10 00	"	35 00	"
CUPBOARDS,	5 00	"	12 00	"
WASHSTANDS,	1 50	"	6 00	"
WORK STANDS,	1 00	"	5 00	"
CANDLE STANDS,	1 00	"	5 00	"

All other articles in proportion. All articles warranted.

ISAAC MENGEL, Jr.

February 19, 1858.

A Two-Story Frame House

AND

FIVE ACRES OF GROUND FOR SALE.

THE undersigned will sell at private sale a new TWO-STORY FRAME DWELLING HOUSE, together with FIVE ACRES OF GROUND, situate along the Bedford and Somerset Turnpike road, in Allegheny township, Somerset county, adjoining John Corly, Wm. Barrick and others. The property is in good order, and has all the necessary out-buildings thereon erected—the property is very desirable for a good mechanic or laboring man, as it has every convenience and located in a good neighborhood. Terms easy.

MARY SPROAT.

N. B. For further information, address the subscriber at Buena Vista, Bedford county, Pa.

July 9, 1858. M. S.

ATTENTION, MARKSMAN!

JOHN BORDER,

GUNSMITH, Bedford, Pa.

Shop at the east end of the town, one door west of the residence of Major Washabaugh.

All guns of my own manufacture warranted.

May 21,'58.-1y.

Bazin's & Lubin's Extract for the Handkerchief, Cologne Water, &c. for sale at Dr. Harry's Drug Store.

JUST RECEIVED

and for sale—the celebrated Greencastle Grain Cradle, by

june 11,'58. G. W. RUPP.

CORN.—One Thousand bushels for sale—also Family flour—Prime new Bacon also—by

A. B. CRAMER & Co.

IRON.—Blacksmith's and others are informed we have just received a large supply of Refined Iron—warranted best quality.

A. B. CRAMER & CO

WAGONS.—Several new two horse waggons work warranted, for sale on a liberal credit or for country produce by A. B. CRAMER & Co.

Feb. 19, 1858.

Cheese—Cheese, best quality, just received at REED & MINNICH'S.

WALL AND BLIND PAPER.

Dr. B. F. HARRY is our agent for this necessary article. By calling at his store our patrons will see samples of our papers. We have made our Spring selection with much care, and think we cannot fail to please.

SHRYOCK & SMITH,
Chambersburg.

March 6.

☞Adams & Co. have established their Express on the H. & B. T. R. R. and appointed C. W. ASHCOM, Esq., agent at Hopewell.

BEDFORD

Machine Shop!

THE subscriber would most respectfully announce to the farming community, and public in general, that he still continues to manufacture at his shop, in Bedford, Pa., the following farming utensils, of the very best material, and in the most workmanlike manner, viz:

FOUR AND SIX HORSE TUMBLING SHAFT POWER MACHINES,

with large open cylinders, six staves, and spikes screwed in, and improved Straw Shakers attached. Their superiors for strength and speed are not made in this or any other county in the State.

Four Horse Tumbling Shaft and Strap Power Machine with cylinder open or shut, as may be desired and shaker of the best kind, for convenience, ease of draft, and perfect working. This machine has no superior anywhere.

THREE HORSE MACHINES, of the same kind.—TWO AND THREE HORSE TUMBLING SHAFT POWER MACHINES, a very convenient and excellent machine for small farmers, with or without shakers. *HILL SIDE PLOUGHS*, of a very superior pattern to any in use in this country—*Single and Double Shovel Ploughs, with steel shovels.*

Cultivators,

Peckham's New York FIVE-HOED STEEL POINT EXPANDING CULTIVATOR—Roger's Pittsburg patent STEEL TOOTH EXPANDING CULTIVATOR, for working corn, or seeding in grain, Fanning Mills, Horse Rakes, Lever Cutting Boxes, Harrows, Wheelbarrows, made to order. All the above articles constantly on hand, and sold on reasonable terms.

Repairing of all kinds of Machines, whether made here or elsewhere, done on the shortest notice.

Castings for all my Machines and Ploughs made at the Foundry of Mr. Michael Banman, in Bedford, and will compare with any made in the State for strength and durability. BLACKSMITHING done to order. All my work warranted to give satisfaction.

From a past experience of twenty years in the Machine business, I feel confident that I can give entire satisfaction to all who may favor me with a call. Call and examine my work before you purchase elsewhere, as I am determined to please all.

Horses, grain of all kinds, lumber and iron, will be taken in exchange for work.

PETER H. SHIRES,
Bedford, May 21, 1858–6m. Machinist.

THE MORMONS RETREATING!!

From

ARRIVAL

OF SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS,

just received

AT SHOEMAKERS' COLONADE STORE.

THE undersigned having just returned from the eastern cities, are now opening a splendid assortment of Spring and Summer goods, consisting in part of Black and Fancy Silks, Mous. Delaines, plain and figured Alpaccas, Lawns, Calicoes, Challies, Debages, etc., etc.

BLACK AND FANCY CLOTHS,

Cassimeres, Summer Coatings Tweeds, Jeans, Linen, and a general assortment of boys' wear. A large assortment of Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps, Trunks, Carpet Sacks, Cotton and Carpet Chain, Muslins, Flannels, Vestings, Handkerchiefs, Coffee, Sugar, Syrup, Green and Black Teas, Queensware, Hardware, Buckets, Tubs, Brooms Looking Glasses, Umbrellas,

and every thing that is generally kept in country stores—all which they will sell cheap.

All kinds of country produce taken in exchange for goods.

To punctual customers a credit of six months will be given.

J. & J. M. SHOEMAKER.

Ap.l 23, 1858.

SAVE YOUR MONEY!

THE UNDERSIGNED would respectfully inform the travelling public, that he has established a daily line of stages between Bedford and Latrobe. The route is that of the old Philadelphia Turnpike, leading from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, being one of the best coach roads in the Union.

Passengers will REACH

trains of cars for Pittsburg as early as by going to Hollidaysburg or Johnstown. The fare to Pittsburg on this route is *Four Dollars and Twenty Cents* being

THREE DOLLARS CHEAPER

than on any other route from Bedford to that point. Coaches leave the Washington Hotel, Bedford, every morning, at 6½ o'clock, (Sundays excepted) and the Depot at Latrobe every morning, after the arrival of the mail train from Pittsburg, (Sundays excepted.

JOSEPH A. GARMAN.

February, 12, 1858–tf.

BLOODY RUN FOUNDRY

AND

Machine Shop!

THE subscribers are now prepared at their Foundry in Bloody Run, to fill all orders for Castings of every description for

GRIST AND SAW-MILLS, THRESHING MACHINES, APPLE MILLS, PLOUGHS and all things else in our line that may be needed in this or adjoining counties.

We manufacture Threshing Machines of 2, 4 or Horse Power, WARRANTED equal if not superior to any made in the State. We keep constantly on hand a full assortment of Wood Cock, Plug and Hillside Ploughs, WARRANTED to give satisfaction, or no sale. Points, shares and land sides to fit all Woodcock, or Seyler ploughs in the county.

Farmers' Bells, Ploughs and Castings of our make may be had at the store of

Wm. Hartley, in Bedford.
Sonderbaugh & Pee, East Providence Tp.,
John Nycum & Son, "

Times being hard, we offer great inducements to Farmers and Mechanics to buy of us.

All kinds of repairing done in a neat and substantial manner and all work warranted. Call and examine our castings and work and judge for yourselves. Our agents sell at foundry prices.

JOSIAH BAUGHMAN & BRO.

March 26, 1856.

BURNING FLUID and PINE OIL

Always to be had at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store. [july 30, '58.]

PURE WHITE LEAD, FLAXSEED OIL and Spirits Turpentine, at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store. [july 30, '58.]

Bazin's fancy Toilet Soaps, Shaving Creams &c. just received and for sale at Dr. Harry's Drug Store.

LUMBER.—Twenty Thousand feet of Spruce & Pine Boards, also a large supply of Poplar Scantling—for sale by A. B. CRAMER & Co

Feb 19, 1858

Bedfrdo RAIL ROAD!

Since the Charter has been granted for the "Bedford Rail Road," the citizens of Bedford have been much excited and interested upon the subject, the interest is not confined to the citizens of the town, but extends throughout the country, and crowds are daily rushing to

RUPP'S

NEW AND HANDSOME STORE.

IN ANDERSON'S ROW,

where a large and attractive assortment of beautiful Spring and Summer goods are opening, which will be sold cheaper than ever offered before in this place.

The Stock consists in part of

Organdie Lawns, White & Printed Brilliants, Robes de Shaum, Barage de Laines, Robes A' Quilla, Lavellas Challies, Plain & Figured Swiss, Latest Style Lawn Robes for $1 50.

Mohair Mixture for 18¾ per yard.
De Laines of all discriptions from 6 cts to 25 per yard.
Lawns of various styles for 6 cts pre yard.
An extensive assortment of beautiful prints ranging from 4 cts to 12½ per yard.

MUSLINS OF ALL PRICES AND QUALITIES.

A large assortment of Ladies & Misses, gloves, & hosiery from the low figure of 5 cts up.

Pure linen hdkfs. for 5 cts and a full and complete assortment of ladies dress goods generally.

A large and well selected assortment of cloths, cassimeres and vestings. Consisting in part of

Black French & English Cloths.			
Blue	do	do	do.
Olive	do	do	do.
Black Cassimere.			
Black Doe Skin.			
Fancy French & American Cassimeres.			

VESTINGS.

Grenadines Plain & Figured.		
Radzemire	do	do.
Velvets	do	do.

And a great variety of Marseilles vestings.

Fancy Silk & Lawn Neck Ties from 6¼ to 62½

A complete assortment of Ladies & Misses boots, shoes & gaiters, also a large stock of mens boots & shoes.

MY ASSORTMENT OF GROCERIES CAN'T BE BEAT.

Brown Sugar for 6¼ cts per pound.				
Do do First rate	8	"	"	
Do do Extra	" 10	"	"	
White Sugars	" 12½, 14, & 15,			
First Rate Rio Coffee,	12½	per	pound	
Extra do do	15	"	"	
No 1 Java do	15	"	"	
Best N. O. Molasses	12½	"	quart,	
Good Syrup do	12½	"	"	
Extra do do	18¾	"	"	

GOOD CORN BROOMS FOR A DIME,

All of which will be sold cheaper than the cheapest. Don't forget to call at RUPP'S NEW STORE IN ANDERSON'S ROW, one door east of Cessna and & Shannon's office, and opposite the Gazette Office.

G. W. RUPP.

April 30, 1858.

BAZAR!
BAZAR!

HAVE you called at the Ladies' BAZAR in

"ANDERSON'S Row"

MRS. H. D. PEUGH, has just returned from the *Eastern Cities*, with a handsome assortment of Ladies' and Children's fancy goods—Have you seen them?

Her Millinery is not to be surpassed in beauty and elegance of style, and at prices astonishingly cheap. Bonnets, white and colored, from 37½ cents up.—Ladies' Misses and Children's jockey caps, exquisitely nice and new in style, French and American flowers, a large and well selected assortment, not to be excelled in quality and cheapness. Ribbons without number, of various styles and colors, Ladies' dress caps, head dresses, and also, various kinds of useful and fancy articles for Ladies' toilets.

DRESS GOODS

Consisting in part of robes, challies, ducals, mous de laines, lawns, barages, (some as low as 12½ cents) robe a quille, French muslins, silks, black and colored, summer silks, various styles; also handsome shawls, mantillas, lace caps, dusters, &c.

EMBROIDERIES,

Such as sleeves, collars, infant's waists, and a superior lot of French setts, handkerchiefs, edgings, laces, &c.

Calicoes and Cotton Goods, of all descriptions. Ginghams, ranging in prices from six, eight, ten, to twelve cents.

Hosiery, gloves, and mitts; carpet bags, travelling baskets, toys, perfumery, and jewelry.

A large assortment of ladies' and children's shoes, purchased at reduced prices, ladies' slippers at 50 cents; fine lasting gaiters at $1.25, other styles corresponding in price. Call and examine for yourselves.

MRS. H. D. PEUGH would embrace this opportunity, to tender to the public her thanks for the liberal patronage she has received, and hopes by a constant effort to please, to merit a continuance of the same.

May 7, 1858. MRS. H. D. PEUGH.

STOP & LOOK

AT THE GREAT

Bargains!

THE CRY IS STILL THEY COME!!

Cster, Manspeaker & Carn, Respectfully present their sincere thanks to their numerous friends and patrons for their kind and very liberal patronage, since opening the

New Store,

and respectfully beg leave to announce, that they are now receiving and opening the

Second supply of new Summer Goods,

embracing a large and attractive assortment of

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS

adapted to the present and approaching season, together with a general assortment of

Groceries, Queensware, Cutlery, Hats, Caps and Bonnets, Boots and Shoes.

a large and varied assortment of D. Rodney King & Co's Philadelphia made, Ladies, Misses and Children's fine Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Slippers and Ties, &c., &c.

Having purchased our goods at the very lowest possible cash prices, we are prepared to offer greater inducements than ever. Come in and see—we will take great pleasure in showing our goods, whether you wish to buy or not. [Bedford, July 9, '58.–3m.]

TO BE HAD AT DR. HARRY'S.

Essence of Jamaica Ginger, which should have a place in every family, for sale at Dr. Harry's.

Rousell's unrivalled Shaving Cream at Harry's.

Sign of the Lock!

HARDWARE,

FARM-IMPLEMENT AND GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHING AND

VARIETY STORE.

WILLIAM HARTLEY

Has just opened and is constantly receiving at his new store, corner of "Bedford Hall," one door East of A B Cramer's store, an elegant and large stock of Hardware, House Furnishing Goods, and Agricultural Implements. His stock consists in part of

Carpenter's tools,
Cabinet maker's tools and findings,
Wooden and willow ware,
Ropes of several sizes,
Chains in assortment,
Shovels, scoops, forks and spades,
Files and Rasps in Variety,
Locks of all descriptions,
Brass, Copper and Iron wire,
Chairs in Variety,
Coffee and Spice Mills, (Warranted)
Fox, Rat, and Mice traps,
Spade, Shovel, fork and axe handles,
Brushes in Variety,
Nails, Glass and Putty,
Fluid, Fine oil and Turpentine,
Double and Single Bit axes,
Knife cleaners, an excellent article,
Britannia ware,
Brass, porcelained and tin lined Kettles,
Assort and common Sad Irons,
Shoemakers tools and findings,
Screen wire,
Chain Pumps,
Corn Shellers,
Corn Fodder Cutters and crushers,
Corn mills,
Glass Lanterns,
Oil for Harness and Machinery,
Paints, oils, and varnish, Iron and Steel of all descriptions, Wall Paper and hundreds of other articles.

He respectfully invites the patronage of the citizens of this and adjoining counties, feeling confident that he can satisfy them in the price and quality of his goods.

Remember, things sold by him are *warranted* as *represented* so that none can be deceived; and any article not in his line not on hand will be furnished at 4 days notice cheerfully at Eastern retail price.

N. B. Believing that the present credit system is disadvantageous to every body, he will trust no man longer than 6 months, but will sell *cheaper for cash* than goods of like quality have ever been bought in Bedford. Call and examine his stock, judge for yourself, and we think you will be pleased with the goods, the prices and the system.

He keeps on hand, or will cheerfully furnish every thing needed in this county and brought from the East, excepting only dry goods and groceries.

March, 26, 1858.

To Clergymen and Superintendent's of Sabbath Schools.

We keep on hand the publications of the Am. S. S. Union, American Bible Society, American Tract Society, Presbyterian Board of Publication, Methodist Book Rooms, Massachusetts S. S. Union, Lutheran Board of Publication, Episcopal S. S. Union, and a great variety of standard Religious Publications suitable for Sabbath Schools.

SHRYOCK & SMITH,
Chambersburg.

March 6, 1857.

D. Border.

Clock & Watch Maker

AND DEALER IN JEWELRY,

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Bedford, and the public in general, that he has opened a Jewelry Store in the building recently occupied by H. Nicodemus, Esq. nearly opposite the Bedford Hotel, where he will be pleased to see all in want of articles in his line. He has on hand, and will constantly keep, an elegant assortment of JEWELRY, and will repair Clocks and Watches in the best style. He hopes to receive a liberal share of patronage, as he feels satisfied he can render satisfaction to all who entrust him with their work. His terms will be moderate.

He has on hand Gold and Silver WATCHES, Silver Spoons, Thimbles, Butter Knives, Gold and Silver Pens and Pencils, &c. &c.

April 27, 1855.

BANKING HOUSES

OF

JOHN T. HOGG.

SOMERSET,	SOMERSET CO.
MOUNTPLEASANT,	WESTMORE'D "
CONNELLSVILLE,	FAYETTE CO.
UNIONTOWN,	"
BROWNSVILLE,	"
NEW BRIGHTON,	BEAVER CO.

Deposits received, Discounts made, Drafts bought, sold and collected. Bank notes and Specie bought and sold. Stocks, notes, and other securities, bought and sold on Commission. Correspondence and collections solicited.

Aug. 21, 1857.

Shryock & Smith,

Booksellers and Stationers, and dealers in Music and Musical Instruments, Chambersburg.

Our Stock consists of Books, Stationery, Music, Musical Instruments, Wall Paper, Blinds, French, German, and American Lithographs, and Steel Engravings, gilt Mouldings for Frames, etc. etc., wholesale and retail. Dr. B. F. Harry is our agent for Bedford, and all orders given him will be promptly attended to.

March 6.

GETTYS' PHOTOGRAPHIC GALLERY

Exchange Building, Bedford, Pa.,

Where Ambrotypes, Daguerreotypes, &c. &c., of every description, are executed in the latest styles and improvements of the Art. A full assortment of plain and fancy cases, and gold and plated Lockets, at very low prices.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine his specimens.

T. R. GETTYS, Jr.

For pimples and wrinkles and freckles and tan,
Nothing has ever been discovered by man,
Like that wonnerful product of tropical bowers,
The popular "Balm of a Thousand Flowers."
to be had at Dr. Harry's Drug & Book Store.
March 6, 1857.

CALICOES, MUSLINS, and other goods just received at Reed and Minnich's. Call and see them.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE.

Any person desirous of purchasing a well established and profitable Drug Store can hear of a first rate opening by addressing the editor of this paper.

July 17, 1857.

Country Physicians can have their orders filled at City prices at Dr. Harry's.

Bedford, Dec. 5, 1856.

For the Hair, Jockey Club and new mown Hay Pomatums, Phalon's Invigorator, &c. &c. can all be had at Dr. Harry's.

A SUPERIOR ARTICLE

of Carriage varnish at Dr. Harry's Drug and Book Store. [july 30, '58.]